INSURANCE.

All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But this can be put into practice only by individuals to help Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVII NO. 59--- BOMBAY FRIDAY MARCH 8 1929 ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929		All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	
9 Mar.	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 „	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000
8	Morea ..		10,954
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Mooltan ..		20,847
29 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..		16,568
13 „	Mantua ..		10,946
20 „	Maloja ..		20,837
27 „	Kaisar i-Hind.		11,518
3 Aug.	*Ranpura ..		10,601
10 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
17 „	Naldera ..		16,088
24 „	Razmak ..		10,602
31 „	Malwa* ..		11,099

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea.	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions.	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ...	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charges for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
18th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929, these two vessels will be one class ships.

Fares as follows:—

		Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£103
	E	£54	£93

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo,
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN
B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22907.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929,		
8th Mar.	Alipore ..	Straits China & Japan.
12th „	Kidderpore ..	Straits China & Japan.
15th „	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
29th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
24th April	Delta ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
26th „	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
10th May.	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
24th „	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia,
7th June.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
21st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1929		
8thMar.	Varela ..	Busreh via Karachi.
9th „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
11th „	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
13th „	Baroda ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
13th „	Karagola ..	East & South Africa.
3rd April	Ellora ..	Mombassa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only; Apply for paticulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	2 Mar.	15 Mar.
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@20 „
*Seiyo Maru ..	6550	17 Mar.	29 „
Katori Maru ..	10000	-- --	3 April
*Akita Maru ..	3817	24 Mar.	7 „
*Ceylon Maru ..	4905	30 „	12 „
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	....	@17 „
Sado Maru ..	5898	4 Apr	18 „
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	16 „	30 „
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	@1 May
Yamagat Maru ..	3897	20 Aril	4 „

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille.
Fushima Maru ..	11000	21 Mar.	7 April
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	4 Apr.	21 „
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	18 „	5 May

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Heng-Kong.	From Kobe.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	3 April	10 April
Korea Maru ..	20000	17 „	24 „

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23733.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

A Road

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Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

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of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.
J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.
Tele. Address:—"Ulear" Kandi.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street BOMBAY.

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE,
APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES
Byculla—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst & Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS: Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank Accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	„ 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	„ 102,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	Singapore
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shimonosaka
Calcutta	Lyons	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	San Francisco
Changchun	Marunouchi	Samarang
Darien	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sydney
Hamburg	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagoya	Tokyo
Harbin	Osaka	Tsinan
Hongkong	Peking	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeir	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO
Manager.

Bank of India Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies VII of 1882.)

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY

Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

RESULTS of the TRIENNIUM ended 31st December, 1927
PROFITS Rs. 77,94,716.

INCREASED BONUSES DECLARED,

Rs. 25 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under LIFE POLICIES
Rs. 20 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under ENDOWMENT POLICIES

No matter how much life assurance you carry at present IT WILL PAY YOU to take A NEW POLICY from the ORIENTAL now.
Thousands do so Every Year and are satisfied.

For full particulars apply to:—
H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, or to any of the Company's Branches.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Mazgaon, BOMBAY, 10.

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Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No.....

Date of paper ..... Time of delivery.....

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13 Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1|2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund.
Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserve.
Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE EAST & WEST

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED:—AGENTS for the Sale of either or both the Daily and Illustrated Sunday editions of 'Bombay Chronicle" at (1) Mahableshwar (2) Mhow, (3) Viranganm (4) Meshana, (5) Vankaner, (6) Rajkot Jn. (7) Jetaikar Jn. (8) Porbunder, (9) Wadhwan City (10) Cutch Mandvi, (11) Gadag, (12) Khamgaon, (13) Dhoraji, (14) Bantwa and (15) Hathras, Write for full particulars and terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle" P. O. Box No 322, Fort, Bombay.

A

EDUCATIONAL.

HOLY -QORAN Can be taught here, in a month only. Never lose this good opportunity. Time:—9 to 10 p.m. Address:—THE ARABIC NIGHT SCHOOL, Vazeer Building, Bhendi Bazar Bombay.

L R1489

PROFESSION

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune if you find yourself in a domestic, official or personal difficulty. I will do all I can to help you at a reasonable charge. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune-teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

S

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—In Mahomed Building, 2nd floor, Opp., Excelsior Theatre, and 3rd floor facing Hornby Road. HAJI MAHOMED ABBA, Abba Building, Dhobi Talao.

C R1457

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DEALING in everything on BROKERAGE principle on moderate commission and up-to-date work. Give trial orders and satisfy yourself. THE ROYAL TRADING CO. Post Box 3537 Bombay.

T 31578

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No 21934.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-4-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-3-4
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-2-8

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they with to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

WOOLLEN CARPETS' WASTE FOR SALE

PLEASE communicate with

K. B. SHAIKH GULAM HUSSUN & CO., Woollen Carpet Manufacturers, Amritsar, PANJAB.

31906

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (RAMZAN-ID), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1929.

31878

TENDERS.

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE FOR TENDERS.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the towage from Bombay to Bhavnagar Bundar of four empty 100-ton barges during the fair season.

Apply to MANAGER and ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, Bhavnagar State Railway (Port Department), at Bhavnagar Para.

31904

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

—:o:—

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of GULAMHUSSEIN MANJI KHATAO, late of Bombay, Cutchi Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Khoja Moholla, outside the Fort .....-Deceased.

Bai KULSAMBAI, widow of the said Gulamhusein Manji Khatao, of Bombay, Cutchi Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Khoja Moholla, outside the Fort .. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twenty-first day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, and in the nineteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL, Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR.

The 21st day of February, 1929.

Messrs. MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO. Petitioner's Attorneys.

31909

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 1317 OF 1927.

Re: The firm of ABUBAKAR ELLIAS & CO., until lately carrying on business in piece-goods at Chakla Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Adjudged Insolvents.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MAHOMED JUSAB JACKERIA ELLIAS, a partner in the abovenamed Insolvents' firm, has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 14th May, 1929, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 6th day of March, 1929.

K. A. BHOJWANI, Chief Clerk.

31908

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 156 of 1928.

TARMAHOMED RAVJI and another ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

GULAMHUSEIN BASARIA , Defendant.

To,

The Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that this suit is fixed for hearing on the 20th day of March, 1929, and not on the 6th day of March, 1929, as advertised in this paper on the 25th February, 1929.

Dated this 6th day of March, 1929.

PEREIRA, AMIN & FAZALBHOY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

31905

PUBLIC NOTICE.

RE: NOTICE OF SALE OF GADAG PRESS AND FACTORY THE COLABA PRESS CO., LTD. TO SETH KARAMSEY PACHARIA.

WITH reference to the notice of sale of the above Press and Factory Premises appeiring in the issue of this paper for the 4th of March, 1929, the property which is more particularly described in the schedule hereunder and which bears the City Survey No. 3460 is also agreed to be sold by the Colaba Press Co., Ltd., to our client SETH KARAMSEY PACHARIA. The said Notice of sale therefore should be read as including the property which is hereunder described.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling houses and other structures of whatever kind standing thereon, situated to the East of the Colaba Press Co.'s Press compound in the village of Gadag Registration District of Dharwar and containing by admeasurement 454 yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less bearing City Survey No. 3460 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Tikka No. 40 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North partly by the property of the Colaba Press Co., on or towards the East by the Municipal Road and the property belonging to Ibrahim Khan Nabikhan, on or towards the South by the property belonging to Kasamsab valad Da'odsab and on or towards the west by the property belonging to the Colaba Press Co., Limited, Gadag.

Dated this 7th day of March, 1929.

MOHILE & PAREKH, Attorneys for Seth Karamsey Pacharia, 36, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

5 ADVANTAGES OF RAWLPLUGS

1. An absolutely firm fixing.
2. Great saving of Time and Trouble
3. No damage to walls or decorations
4. Rawlplugs can be used in any material.
5. Rawlplugs are made in all sizes to suit any size screw.

Apply for sample set to-day for Re. 1-4 from

H. I. DIXON & Co., Ltd.

Structural and Sanitary Engineers. Sole Agents for Rawlplugs for Bombay Presidency and the Punjab. 16A Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MACHINERY FOR MANUFACTURING WOOLLEN GOODS.

As the injunction prohibiting the sale of the machinery by the High Court having been dissolved on 17th December, 1928, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, under instructions from the Empire Waste Utilisation Co., sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), in one or separate lots to suit the requirements of purchasers on the premises of the Elphinstone Woollen Mills at Low Level Road to Elphinstone Road Station:—

Machinery such as cloth dyeing, squeezing, raising napping, quadruple shearing, winding, beaming, milling, warping and blanket whipping machines, 20 looms, waste breaker, "Worthington" steam-pump, etc.

N.B.—Private offers will be received.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

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22 Uniform Cloth-Bound Volumes

SPEECHES AND WRITINGS OF
SWAMI VIVEKANANDA. 7th (New) Edition.
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SAROJINI NAIDU.
SIR J. C. BOSE.
DR. P. C. RAY.
DR. ANNIE BESANT.
THE RT. HON. LORD SINHA.
SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.
MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA.
M. K. GANDHI. 3rd Edition.
SURENDRANATH BANERJEA.
SIR DINSHAW WACHA.
DADABHAI NAOROJI.

Price of each Vol. Rs. 3. Three. To Subs. of "Indian Review," Rs. 2-8 Speeches of Gopal Krishna Gokhale. Price Rs. 4. To Subs. of "I.R." Rs. 3/8

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Indian Christians: Biographical Sketches of poets, publicists, Ministers of the Church etc. With 13 illustrations. Price Rs. Three. To Subs. of I.R. Rs. 2-8.

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The Governance of India. By Babu Govinda Das Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I.R." Rs. 2-8.

Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. Five. one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

G. A. NATESAN & Co., Booksellers, MADRAS.

Bombay Chronicle

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PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-MORROW

SATURDAY 9th MARCH WILL ARRIVE THE

PUNJAB MAIL

THE LATEST IMPERIAL SUPER PRODUCTION

Starring SULOCHANA

and a galaxy of screen stars including

Miss JILLOO, Miss GOHAR, Miss TARA and Messrs. JAL MERCHANT, GIDWANI, ZAVERBHAI KAISAR, D. BILLIMORIA, MAZAR KHAN, etc.

Written and Directed by

Ramashankar Chowdhary

OF

"ANARKALI" and "MADHURI" fame

Photography by

ADI M. IRANI

AT

Cinema Majestic

GIRGAUM.

THE CAPITOL

TO-NIGHT only at 6-15 and 10 P.M.

Saucy, dainty, delicate

COLLEEN MOORE

In Another Great Broadway Musical Comedy Hit

OH-KAY!

Deft and Delicious with Laughter Running Riot All Through

—:o:—

TO-MORROW

at 4, 6-15, and 10 P.M.

Another Latest Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

A vivid drama of backstage life of the Theatre.

LAUGH CLOWN LAUGH

featuring the world-famous star

LON CHANEY

WITH LORETTA YOUNG.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 and 10 p.m.

(HOME OF TALKIES AND SYNCHRONIZED PICTURES)

UNIVERSAL'S MOVIETONE PICTURE with Music, Sound-effects and Dialogue:

LONESOME

STARRING:

GLEN TRYON

and

BARBARA KENT

It's a Lovely, Tender, Emotional Story built around a Boy and a Girl alone in a Big City—with a Background of Coney Island—a Picture without a villain.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

FORBES RUSSELL COMEDY COMPANY

PRESENT.

MOLLY MAKE BELIEVE

The Companion Play to "PEG OF MY HEART"

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER PRODUCTION.

RAMON NOVARRO

The Screen's Greatest Romantic Actor

in

A CERTAIN YOUNG MAN

with

RENEE ADOREE
MARCELINE DAY
CARMEL MYERS

LOVE was the game he played GIRLS the toys he dallied with and then he met a beauty who won his heart and handed it right back to him.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.

Presents at

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-DAY at 6-30 p.m. only

COMPROMISE

featuring

IRENE RICH

WHEN TWO WOMEN want the same man, and the man is weak; when one offers gracious charm, and the other, carefree youth; when one is his wife and the other his wife's sister—What is a man to do? SEE COMPROMISE.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS

Opp. Central Telegraph Office, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Tele. address:—"COMEALONG".

Telephone:—21079

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on 11 April, 2017

BOMBAY

Bombay, March 7.

The local market opened quiet at Rs. 368/12 for Broach A/M. delivery and declined to Rs. 367/ on local selling. A small rally followed at this level but was again lost. Liverpool opened steady and local market once more rallied and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	368/4
Broach J/A.	373/4
Oomra March	322/4
Oomra May	328/4
Bengal March	267/8
Bengal May	276/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March. 7.

March	238.60—0.10
June	235.80+0.40
September	236.20+0.40

ROOM RATES

Bombay, March 7.

Bengal March 267
Bengal May 277
Broach A/M. 368
Broach J/A. 373
Oomra March 322
Oomra May 327

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, March 7.

	Extra Super-	fine	fine	
		Super fine	good	good
Bengal U. P. No. 1	280	275	267	260
Sind 1	282	277	269	262
Punjab	278	273	265	258
Rajputana	280	275	267	260
Broach No. 3	381	376	371	366
Oomra No. 3	334	328	322	312
C. P. No. 1	354	348	342	332
C. P. No. 2	344	338	332	322
Khandesh			300	290

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, March 7.

100	M. Nathoo Sadli	380
100	Kohinoor Mills Bhadarpur	377
100	Volkart Hingoli	302
200	Do. Ranala	220
100	E. Spinner Khamgaon	315
100	Bombay Cotton Co. Gondal	272
100	S. J. Devid Beawar	269
100	Do. Amraoti	322
100	Japan Cot. 681	332
100	Do. Ranala	276
100	Do. Nandarbar	290
100	Nisso Co. Basim	302
100	Patel Co. Malkapur	272
100	Itle India Co. Malkapur	285
100	Toyo Rutlam	297
100	Do. Halda	300
100	Kurla Mills Latur	350
100	L. K. Vasanji Warora	325-1/2

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

nBombay, March 7.

	Ready Red leafy.	Ready. Average
Bengal Superfine	288	....
Bengal Fine	283	....
Bengal F.G.	275	245|55
Sind-Punjab Fine	283	....
Sind-Punjab F.G.	275	245|50
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	330	320|25
Nagpur Savner Fine	335|40	325|30
Yeotmal Fine	325|30	310|20
Arvi Fine	330|33	305|20
Amraoti Fine	320|25	310
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	320|25	290|300
Mulkapur Fine	305	280|85
Khandesh Fine	295	265|70
Muthia Fine	285	270|75
Muthia F.G.	280	240|60
Nanded|Purna F.G. G.S.	345|50	310
Purna F.G.G.S.	330	310
Parbhani|Sailu F.G. G.S.	325	310
Indore|Ujjain Fine	320	305|340
Burwah Sanavad Fine	320|25	303|305
Surat Fine	....	....
Broach Fine	....	.... Old.
Broach F.G.	....	....
Westerns M.G.	....	330
Cambodia	410|405	....
Miraj|Sangli	....	365
Compta Good	....	365
Jinja	520	....
Busoga	530	....

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Mar. 6.

T. T. Berlin on London	20.45
T. T. Amsterdam on London	13.11-1/4
T. T. Brusels on London	34.96
T. T. Madrid on London	32.00
T. T. Milan on London	92.62
T. T. Berne on London	25.23
T. T Paris on London	124.25
T. T. London on Prague.	163.87

LINSEED

London, Mar. 6.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton, £18:17:6 Mar/Apl S'ment. Sellers.
Linseed Calcutta, ton £18:12:6 Apl/May S'ment. Sellers.
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton £15:15.0 Mar/April S'ment. Hull. Seller
Linseed, Bombay, ton £19:2:6 Mar/Apl S'ment. Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Mar. 6.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt. 28/9 April delivery. Sellers.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt 29/ May/August delivery. Sellers.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Mar. 6.

Demand Bills 484.75

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Newall & Clayton have received the following cable from their Liverpool Head Office dated 6th March:—

"Profit taking considerable on American speculation forcing the advance."

Messrs. Dremnan & Co. have received the following telegrams from their Liverpool friends dated 6th March 1929:

Messrs. J. H. Springman & Co.

"U. S. Government weekly weather report unfavourable."

Messrs. Reiss Brothers.

"Trade speculation beginning realize futility oppose advancing tendency barring reactions expect higher."

"Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co.

"Flood warning Mississppi but heavy profit taking checks advance."

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

(1) "Trade speculation beginning realise sutility oppose advancing tendency. barring reactions expect higher."

(2) Market steady but the feeling is quieter. Market would have been better but for a midium firm was unable to meet its engagements at the settlement."

Meessrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York dated 6th inst:—

July Highest 20.70 (10.39 a.m.) lowest 20.43 (rice at the close.)

Speculation buying early supplied by long liquidation.

Messrs. Patel Bros have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 6th March:—

(1) 11-37 a.m.—New York Cables:—"Broad Market trade buying and increasing speculative demand readily absorbing realizing. Every indication advance will continue. Volume of dry goods business past week large, probably greater than for any week since November. Prices improved and showing advancing tendency.

(2) 3-50 p.mp—Weekly Weather Report says:—

Rains and continued wet soils practically prohibited ploughing preparations except extreme west where some progress reported. Preparations are behind average season in many places. Past week especially unfavourable in Eastern states.

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following Cable from New Orleans:—

Wall-Street interests are buying. Combination to bull the market is talked of.

Messrs. Munds & Winslow have sent the following cable from New York under date 6 inst:—

Expect advance substantially" on account of new speculative buying in time. New Crop outlook Poor.

Reuter.—New Pork March 6th:—

Market early advanced on speculative buying but reacted later on realising and more favourable weather. March Highest 21.18 (plus 13) lowest 20.91 (minus 14 Pts.)

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the followin cable from their Liverpool Agents dated 6th inst:—

"Heavy realising here but considerable fresh buying increasing speculative interest New York, Likely cause further advance.

Flood warning mississippi causing apprehension.

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Think we are entitled to some reaction after advance but feeling in favour of Cotton increasing. Large operators buying.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Mar. 6.

March	20.02—13
May	20.04—14
July	20.42 —17
October	20.17 —18
December	20.16 —14
Middling Spot	21.15 —15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Mar. 6.

March	20.00 —13
May	20.22 —13
Middling Spot	19.97 —13

NEW YORK.

New York, Mar. 6.

New York. 11 A. M. (as known in Liverpool at closing time)

March	21.10	+05
May	21.12	+04
July	20.62	+03

New York 11.45 A. M.

March	21.07	+02
May	21.10	+02
July	20.58	—01

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Mar. 6.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	13,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	44,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 6.

	Opening	Closing
March	10.74	10.74+08
April		10.76+09
May	10.83	10.82+09
June		10.79+09
July	10.81	10.80+09
August		10.74+09
September		10.68+08
October	10.62	10.62+10
November		10.59+10
December		10.59+10
January	10.55	10.57+09
February		10.55+11
March		10.51+08
Middling Spot		11.01+14

"VERY HEAVY STOCKS OF COTTON IN BOMBAY".

Will there be a crisis?

WARNING TO COTTON-HOLDERS

Although it is claimed that prices of Indian Cotton are the "cheapest" in the world, Messrs. P. Chrystal & Co. in the following market report dated 7th Inst. advise all their Clients who hold stocks of actual Cotton to lose no opportunity in selling". They state thus:—

"We have had another week of steady markets. The undertone has been good on better trade reports both from America and Manchester. In addition there have been many reports of delayed farm work owing to excesive rains which have interfered with ploughing. Speculators have taken little interest in cotton for some considerable time are reported to be entering the market. The statistical position of old crop is undoubtedly sound but we have little faith in much higher prices for new crop. We are of opinion that it might be dangerous to attach too much importance to present weathr conditions. Extra moisture in the ground at this early date should do more good than harm As we said in our report last week an advance at this time of the year will merely act as an incentive to the farmer to lay down as large an acreage in cotton as possible. We fully realise that a large acreage does not necessarily mean a large crop but it does encourage the consuming section of the trade to buy only for immediate requirements. We repeat the advice we gave our clients last week to liquidate purchases on any further advance. A bullish market so early in the season often lays the foundation for good market for the Bears.

Over the week local hedge contract prices have advanced Rs 2 to Rs. 5 per candy. Our exporters report a satisfactory demand for Indian cotton particularly on lower grades which are now cheap on parity and of which we have a very large supply. Local mills bought little as demand for cloth and yarn is not very satisfactory. In addition there has been further labour trouble and there is fear that this may extend during the next few months. Our market is feeling the effect of dear money. Since 1st March tenders against hedge contracts have been 11800 bales of Bengals and 5400 bales of Oomras. Even should the American market advance further we see little chance of much advance in local prices. We accordingly advise our clients who hold stocks of actual cotton to lose no opportunity of selling Stocks in Bombay are very heavy, there are still plentiful supplies up-country and in the South of India a large crop now maturing. There is thus more than ample supply of Indian Cotton, and should the American market move contrary to the popular idea—a not unknown occurance—we would remind our many clients of the heavy losses sustained by the Indian cotton trade during the monsoon of last year when the supply position in India was similar to what it is to-day."

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, March 7.

Ready prices are improved by about an anna per cwt. Our Forward Market has ruled steady to-day by evidencing a rise of about 1 to 1-1/2 Annas per cwt in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/11 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8/9 per cwt FBH.
Shipment February Rs. 8/8 per cwt FBH.
Shipment March Rs. 8/10 per cwt
Shipment June Rs. 8/6 per cwt FBH.
Shipment July/Sept. Rs. 8/4/6 per cwt FBH.
Shipment Oct/Dec. Rs. 8/4/6 per cwt FBH.

B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—February Rs. 8/7 per cwt FBH.
Shipment March Rs. 8/8 per cwt FBH.
Refined Beet Sugar:—Shipment March Rs. 8/3/6 per cwt.
Tone.—Steady.

"KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REPORT"

(MESSRS GULAB & CO.)
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
KARACHI, March 6.

The introduction of the Budget for 1929/30 by the Finance Member in the Assembly which may be described "a featureless Budget"" with no new taxation or reduction has had no effect on the security market. The prices continue to sag with an easier tendency. Locally there are more sellers than buyers and the business is only possible at a few annas lower than the market quotations.

ELECTRICS.

The Railway shares continue to change hands in small lots with no variation in the prices. The Larkhanas appear to be a good lock up and should considerably appreciate.

The enquiry mentioned in our last weeks reports has been maintained and the prices have firmed up over the last closing quotations. The Karachi Electrics have been dealt at Rs. 142/8, while the Hyderabad Electrics are wanting at Rs 138/- per share, the Ajmers continue to be asked for.

FLOUR.

The prices of the wheat has advanced, the Mills appear to be possessing fairly large stocks and the future therefore appear to be promising. In shares there has been little doing and the prices remain steady.

Name of the Company.	Present Value.
Sind Lights	140-0-0
Sind Lighterage	130-0-0
Larkhana Jacobabad	89-8-0
Upper Sinds	85-8-0
Karachi Electrics	142-8-0
Hyderabad Electrics.	139-0-0
6 per cent. Karachi Port Trust	100-2-0
India Flour Mills	118-0-0
Karachi Flour Mills	135-0-0
Century Flour Mills	100-0-0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

	cwts.
Wheat	3,274
Linseed	5,483
Rape Rai and Mustardseeds	1,276
Gingellyseeds	2,751
Poppyseeds	128
Groundnuts	11,710
Castorseeds	15,254
Rice	10,276
Myrabollams	3,381
Cottonseeds	9,102
Gram	4,476
Joowar	2,614
Maize	59
Coal	1,487 tons

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, March 7.

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI.		
Textile	Per lb.	0 12 3
Century	,,	0 12 0
Jacob	,,	0 12 0
Toyo potdar	,,	0 12 0
Moon	,,	0 12 0
LONG CLOTH (full weight 34/40 in.		
Standard	Per lb.	1 0 3
Century 91 1/2 92-1/2		1 0 3
Century 6404-8705	,,	1 0 6
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 0 6
Phoenix	,,	1 0 9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 0 0
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1 0 0
Daud Sahib	,,	0 15 9
Ganga Ghat	,,	0 15 6
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No 5202 5308		
Rachael Mill	per lb.	1 0 6
David	,,	1 0 6
Moon	,,	1 0 9
Dinshaw Gaumukh	,,	0 15 9
LONG CLOTH +Quality,		
Swan Firlay	,,	1 0 0
Gold Mohor	,,	0 15 9
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 in		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0 15 3
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 3
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 15 6
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 15 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 15 6
Sakuntala	,,	0 15 6
Maneckji (Kunda)	,,	0 14 9
Rachael	,,	0 15 0
Dinshaw Maharaja	,,	0 15 0
Maher	,,	0 15 6
Kachwa	,,	0 15 0
LEPAD.		
Spring	,,	0 15 6
Textile	,,	0 15 6
Century	,,	0 15 6
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 0 0
Jacob	,,	1 0 0
Century	,,	1 0 0
Moon Mill	,,	1 0 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 0 0
Century	,,	1 0 0
Jacob	,,	1 0 0
Moon Mill	,,	1 0 0
1386 Tata	Per Piece	2 14 0
MARKIN JAPAN.		
4488	,,	12 14 0
3810	,,	10 15 0
9898	,,	10 15 0
9797	,,	9 4 0
44000	,,	9 5 0
BLACK CHECK		
5800 Sholapur	,,	9 0 0
SALITA.		
Century	Per lb.	0 14 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14.		
Kanta	per lb.	1 3 0
Kohinoor	,,	1 3 0
Phoenix	,,	1 3 0
Framji	,,	1 3 0
DHOTI FITA CHIRMA. Yards 5 to 9		
Chhawani	per lb.	1 1 3
China	,,	1 0 6
Moon	,,	1 1 0
Simplex	,,	1 0 0

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, March 7.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening 53/10, Highest Rs. 54/2, Lowest Rs. 53/9, Closing Rs. 54/1/6.

Cottonseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 4/12, Closing Rs. 4/12/1-1/2.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 55/12/6, Lowest Rs. 55/11/6, Closing Rs. 55/12.

LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay, March 7.

Linseed May	11	6 6
Linseed September	11	6 6
Wheat May	8	7 3
Wheat September	8	4 8

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd).

SILVER.

Bombay, March 7.

London Ready 25/15
London Forward 25/15
America Cent 56/11
Cihna Op. 2/6/12 Cl. 2/6/13
Ready 58/12
Falgune Op. 59/, Hi. 59/2, Lo. 58/15, 6 p.m. 59/.
Tejimundi -/8/
Chaitra Op. 59/2, Hi. 59/4, Lo. 59/1, 6 p.m. 59/2
Tejimundi -/14/

GOLD.

Ready 21/9/6
Falgune 21/7/6
Chaitra 21/8
National City 21/10/6
N. Manordass 21/10
N. Motilal 21/9/6

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 6.

Scinde, Fuly Good	7.70	+15
Scinde, Fine	7.95	+15
Scinde, Superfine	8.20	+15
Bengal, Good	7.45	+15
Bengal Fully Good	7.70	+15
Bengal Fine	7.95	+15
Oomra, Good	8.05	+15
Oomra, Fully Good	8.35	+15
Oomra, Fine	8.65	+15
Broach, Fully Good	9.25	+15
Broach Fine	9.50	+15
Broach Superfine	9.75	15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 6.

March	17.81	+32
May	18.34	+31
July	18.62	+30
October	18.73	+30
November +	18.89	+30
December	19.39	+29
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	18.55	+20

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Mar. 6.

Mar. close at 8s. 11 3/8d.
May close at 9s. 2 5/8d.
July close at 9s. 5 1/8d.
March Chicago Wheat close at 121 1/4 cents.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Mar. 6.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb, Cargoes, 43/9 March S'ment. Sellers.
Barletta Russo, per 64 lb, Cargoes, 43/6 Mar/April S'ment. Value.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, 47/3 March S'ment. Paid
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels, No offerings.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Mar. 6.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25,
C. & F Calcutta,
July/Sept, per cwt. 12/3
Oct/Dec, per cwt 12/4-1/2
C. & F. Bombay,
July/Sept per cwt 12/4-1/4
C. & Karachi,
July/Sept per cwt 12/5

LONDON RUBBER

London, Mar. 6.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot s1/0-7/8d Sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Mar. 6.

Cottonseed, Bombay ton £8:7:6 Mar/Apl S'ment. Sellers.
Castorseed, Bombay ton £18:10:0 Mar/Apl S'ment. Sellers.
Rapseed, Toria, ton £18:7.6 Mar/Apl S'ment. Paid.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Mar. 6.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No, 7, quality), Spot 18-1/4

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Mar. 6.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	10,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

LONDON METALS.

London, Mar. 6.

Copper, Braziers,	£98-1/2
Yellow Metal	£77
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands,	£21-3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge,	£13-1/2
Tin, English Ingots,	£219-1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Mar. 6.

Chartered Bank of India, A. & C.	£21-3/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£144-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9-1/2
National Bank	£53
Eastern Bank	£7
Funding Loan 4 p.c.,	£88
Conversion Loan 4	£76-1/4
Indian Loan 5½ p.c.,	£100-7/8
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.,	£53
Indian Stock 3 p.c., Sterling Loan	£57-1/2
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. Sterling Loan	£67-3/8
Consols	£54-3/8
War Loan 5 p.c.,	£101-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£91-5/8

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, March. 7.

B C RATE:—
T T 1/5 15/16
D D 1/5 31/32

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 31/32 March
Banks Selling D D 1/6
Banks Selling T T 1/5 15/16 April.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 May.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/16
Banks Buying 3 mos 1-6 11/32 15th Mar.
Banks Buying 3 mos 1/6 5/16 April

NEW YODK.—
B. C. T T 275 1/2.
Banks Selling T T 275-1/4
Banks Buying T T 274-3/4
Banks Buying 3 Mos.

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 926
Banks Buying D D 937
Banks Buying 3 Mos 950

JAPAN:—
Bank Selling T T 122-1/4.
Banks Buying 60 days 118-3/4

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 135-3/4

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 173.

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 155 1/4

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90 7/8

CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.85 3/16 6th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/6 13/16 7th inst.
Japan/London 1/9 7/8 6th inst.
London/Paris 124.25 6th inst.
London/Belgium 34.960 6th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.23 6th inst.
London/Italy 92.65 6th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady, Dull.

Gold £/4/10 7/8 5th inst. £4/4/11 1/4 6th inst.

Silver London Ready 25 15/16 5th inst. 26 6th inst.

Silver London Forward 25 15/16 5th inst. 26 6th inst.

Silver New York Ready 56 1/2 5th inst. 56 5/8 6th inst.

London Discount 3 mos 5 5/16 per cent 5th intt. 5 9/32 per cent 6th inst.

London Discount 6 mos 5 7/16 per cent 5th inst. 5 13/32 per cent. 6th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 8 per cent Bank of England Rate 5-1/2 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 7-1/4 per cent 3 mos 6 per cent 6 mos 5 per cent 12 12 mos 4-1/2 per cent.

Tone:—Tight.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

nBombay, March 7.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year	Since 1st September Last year
Khandesh	1,053	275,345	220,844
Central India	3,180	202,154	215,306
Barsi & Nagar	2,052	164,165	220,334
Hyderabad Gaorani	525	56,948	88,033
Berar	3,260	522,936	470,566
Central Provinces	2,287	259,125	200,268
Total Oomras	12,357	1,480,673	1,424,951
Dholera	498	64,618	73,333
N.-W. Provinces		55,976	60,781
Rajputana	626	26,315	30,589
Sind-Punjab	3,101	56,555	120,196
Broach	2,181	55,979	5,167
Coompta & Dharwar	384	12,931	4,071
Westerns-Northern	55	11,646	3,973
Cocanada		1	
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		5,773	8,253
Persian		880	3,519
American		2,885	24,176
Egyptian & African	1,100	26,065	12,778
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		40	66
Total	20,302	1,803,507	1,771,848

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

nBombay, March 7.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year	1st Sept. to 28th Feb. Last year
Europe	4,849	424,912	346,321
Japan & China	18,100	785,443	482,232
Coast Ports	182	10,996	15,842
Up-country by Rail		59,924	43,432
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		99,368	35,741
Total	23,131	1,380,643	9,23,668

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, March 7.

U. P. Bales.	1928/29	1927/28
Receipts to date 6/3/29	8282000	7177000
,, Yesterday do.	13000	12000
Exports to date do.	6322000	5850000
Stock at Ports 1/3/29	1157000	2021000
,, Interior Towns do.	906000	989000
,, Liverpool 1/3/29	1110000	771000
Visible Suply 1/3/29	5052000	5046000
Quantity in Sight do.	13375000	11810000

LONDON SILVER.

London, Mar. 6.

Silver—Market is Quietv Steady.

Spot	26
Forward	26

LONDON GOLD.

London, Mar. 6.

Bar Gold, Fine, per Oz £4:411-1/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Mar. 6.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 4-3/4 p.c.
Interest 7 day's Market Loans 4-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 5-9/32 p.c.,
Bank Bills, 6 months 5-13/32 p.c.,
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5-3/4 p.c.,
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6-1/4 p.c.

THE LLOYD BARRAGE

Need for an Expert Enquiry

To The Editor of 'The Chronicle.'

Sir,—Irrigation in Sind has been of the inundation character. The main work of a P. W. D. engineer in Sind was that of construction and maintenance of inundation canals. It can in no way compare with the most scientific and up-to-date system of perennial irrigation.

The design, construction, and maintenance of perennial canals have their own peculiar and special problems, knowledge of which can be gained only by long acquaintance with perennial canals.

The work of the P. W. D. engineer in the Presidency consists of construction and maintenance of buildings, roads and tank irrigation which has not even a passing association with the irrigation in Sind, and much less with the perennial irrigation as it is highly developed in the Punjab.

Thus it is evident that work of P. W. D. engineer in Sind had nothing in common with that of the engineer in the Presidency and officers working in both these spheres did not possess qualifications for undertaking any scheme of perennial canals.

It was this circumstance in the minds of the engineers forming Secretary of State's Committee constituted to examine the Barrage project of 1912, when the President, Sir John Ottley, remarked in a note that the Bombay Government should obtain the Punjab engineers to construct Barrage works, and train Bombay engineers; as there was not a single officer under Government of Bombay who could have, even passing acquaintance with the construction of perennial canals scheme.

It is admitted, nay, it is frequently prominently claimed by Government that the Barrage is the greatest scheme, that it requires special technical knowledge and experience and that only few particular engineers could associate with the scheme. This is as it should be. But have Government acted upto this profession?

It was upto Government, specially after the advice of the Secretary of State's Committee to engage the services of the most senior engineer available under the Government of India who had had thorough and long experience of constructing several Barrage schemes on the great rivers of the Indian sub-Continent and who must have been in possession of a precious All-India reputation. The emoluments paid to such an officer would have been amply recovered in the economy and the suitability of the works built by him.

But what do we find the Government of Bombay doing? Not only did they not get an irrigation expert, but they did not even consider it necessary to appoint the most senior officer under them to take charge of works. They go and select a junior officer over the head of 13 officers senior to him, to fill the most responsible post of the Chief Engineer of the scheme.

Without casting any reflection on the abilities of Mr. C. S. C. Harrison as an engineer, I wish to point out that he was not the most suitable officer who should have been permitted to hold that responsible charge of works of specialized nature. His whole career was practically of the Presidency. Mr. Harrison had not got any experience of constructing Barrages or perennial canals in Sind, which work only resembles the Punjab or Egypt and not the Presidency in its system of irrigation.

Mr. C. S. C. Harrison's promotion meant supersession of senior officers, who were better entitled in their own rights to the charge of this command. After having issued notifications that any officer getting special charges in Barrage, will not be considered to have superseded those senior to him in the cadre of P. W. D. engineers Government went out of its way to make Mr. Harrison as permanent Chief Engineer without making him permanent Superintending Engineer.

Thus where only specialised skill should have been employed, junior and even, raw officers were transferred in a stream from the Presidency to fill high executive posts under Mr. Harrison.

Thus one false step in bestowing favour on Mr. Harrison landed Government into employing unsuitable and inexperienced officers on a great scheme, where only experienced officers with reputation of construction of perennial canals and Barrage should have been allowed to step in.

The result was a foregone conclusion and on every aspect of the character of work and administration which we have to deplore to-day, the word "Inexperience" is written large.

It will be interesting just to glance over a few names of engineers who went over to Sind to construct Barrage works in 1923.

Mr. S. C. Mould—appointed acting Superintending Engineer with no previous experience of constructing Barrage or perennial canals. All his life as S. D. O. or Executive Engineer of ordinary divisions in the Deccan. He was made to act as Chief when Mr. C. S. C. Harrison went on leave and is now going to be made permanent chief when Mr. C. S. C. Harrison comes to fill his brother's place.

Mr. A. A. Musto—A mechanical engineer. Served in the Deccan advising about mechanical matters. He had no chance of constructing any scheme of canals. He was employed in the Chief Engineer-in-Sind's office in designing the Barrage project. He estimated the project providing 50 to 50 per cent higher rates over pre-war rates, claimed that the estimates were adequate, and there would be savings. The result is that he exceeded his own estimates of works under his own direct control by 100 per cent.

Nothing need be added as regards other acting Superinteading Engineers except that some of them have had experience of canal irrigation in Sind and were better suited to the work than those mentioned above or others in charge of circles.

They were Messrs. Gordon, Sahney and Satarawala but the last two have been shifted out of Barrage and room was made for Mr. Mould to stop to Chief's post.

To show how far the Government of Bombay endeavoured to get specialised and ripe technical service for construction of the Barrage works, it will be enough to note here that the officers selected to fill the posts of Superintending Engineers in 1923 were so junior and consequently inexperienced in the grade of Executive Engineers that they have not yet in 1929 found it possible to be made permanent in the Superintending Engineer's grade, in spite of their acting for seven long years.

As regards the selection in 1923 of Executive Engineers, the less said the better. Nobody will expect them after consideration of above facts to be possessed of wide experience of works. None of them had any experience of Barrage works. When Junior Executive Engineers were appointed to act as Superintending Engineers the posts of Executive Engineers had to be filled in with still more junior officers in service.

The qualifications of officers who may be considered efficient and suitable for any class of particular works, are that 'they should have passed the period of probation and gained reputation for competency.' A competent and suitable Engineer should be able to design most economically; should be able to estimate correctly and lastly, the most important qualification—he should be able to construct efficiently and within his own estimates of cost. The quality of work should bear a stamp of high skill.

But what do we find here on the Barrage? The designs have proved defective and works are undergoing alterations from time to time. Changes are introduced even in the Barrage proper after it has progressed so far. We are at a loss to find whether previous work is correct in design and sufficiently strong or the new one.

Engineers are deputed to make short trips to the Punjab and after looking at some works, they copy the designs there, for Barrage works without rhyme or reason.

Designs and alignments of canals are constantly changing. In the Rohri Canal circle under Mr. Mould, some alignments were changed even after the same were marked on the ground and the land acquired. This frequent changing involves a lot of waste in the work of the staff.

The quality of the works constructed is poor. The designs of canals are defective which will need remodelling in the near future.

In short, Messrs. Musto and Harrison and their able Assistants who framed the designs and estimates, and who guaranteed them adequate and promised savings on the estimates after completion of works, have been shown to be in the wrong. The estimates of works are exceeding by 100 per cent. The designs are being constantly changed. The work done is of poor quality. And in spite of curtailing programme of work, costs are growing higher and higher.

But for wastage of about Rs. 15 crores—(ultimate excess over necessary expenditure)—which spells ruin for the Presidency sins of omission and commission of Government and its officers could be condoned. But the matter is very very serious: remedies could still be applied. The Government should forthwith appoint an irrigation expert possessing experience of construction of Barrages and perennial canal schemes to examine the design of works and methods of construction so that necessary changes for economy, efficiency, suitability and stability of works may be insured. This will remove all defects in design. Will it not be too costly to remedy them afterwards?

As appears from the proceedings of the Finance Committee of February 1929, Government is thinking of calling in Sir M. Vishweshwaraya or Nawab Ali Jung Bahadur. They are very competent engineers and experts in their own branches of engineering science. But none of them had the opportunity to construct or design a system of perennial canals and Barrages as the Lloyd Barrage is—. Both have passed their lives in the Deccan where problems of irrigation are quite different. The two systems have nothing in common.

It is, therefore, necessary that they must get a gentleman of eminent reputation and practical knowledge of similar works either from the Punjab or the United Provinces or from the Government of India for thorough investigation and advice.

Lastly Government should spare the public any further anxiety by keeping Mr. C. S. C. Harrison as the Chief of Barrage and not make him Secretary to Government and promoting Mr. Mould to the post of Chief Engineer. This change will be most injurious to the interest of the public.—Yours etc.

MIAN MAHOMED BALOCH.

March 6.

TRADE COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA

ACCEPTS THREE YEARS' EXTENSION OF TERM

LONDON, Mar. 6.

Mr. Lindsay, Trade Commissioner for India, has accepted the invitation of the Government of India for extension of his term by three years.

He will embrak at Marseilles on 15th March and will be for six months Joint Secretary in Commerce Department at Simla so that he will be brought into touch with the latest developments in the Indian trade and industry. Mr. Alan Green, Collector of Bombay, who is now on furlough will act as Trade Commissioner.

CONTROL OF PRIMARY EDUCATION TO BOARDS

MINISTER CONFERS WITH PRESIDENTS

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"The Hon. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad, Minister of Education, accompanied by Mr. C. W. A. Turner, Secretary to Government in the General Department, and the Director and Deputy Director of Public Instruction, had an informal conference to-day with the Presidents of the District Local Boards in the Northern Division on certain questions connected with the transfer of the control of primary education to the Boards. The discussion centred round the principles on which the fixed Government grant for primary education should be regulated and a number of doubtful points came under consideration. The discussion ranged over the whole field of the administration of primary education by local bodies and was of a very friendly character.

CURRIMBHOY MILLS DISPUTE

FAWCETT COMMITTEE TO INTERVENE

In connection with the strike in the Currimbhoy Group of Mills regarding the wages of sizers, the Fawcett Enquiry Committee have decided, on the application of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons, to hear the dispute on Friday the 8th instant at 11 A. M. (S. T.) The Agents of the Mills concerned contend that the demand for fixed wages in place of piecework rates made by the sizers and backed up by their Union is a clear breach of clause 3 of the Agreement of 4th October.

THE WEATHER

POONA, Mar. 7.

Dry weather prevails over the country. The temperature is markedly above normal along the frontier.

Forecast:—Dry weather generally.

Earthquake Report:—Earthquake shock of very great intensity at its origin about six thousand miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at seven hours eighteen minutes on Thursday March 7th.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 1/3 1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.941 inches (.003 above normal.)

Change of 8 a.m barometer in past 24 hours +.026

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.1 degrees

Temperature (dry bulb) at 2 a.m. 72.1

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 91.0 degrees (6.1 above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 74.1 degrees (4.1 above normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 70 per cent.

Direction of wind at a.m. NE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 8 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 dours 108 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 20 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 0

An earthquake shock of very great about 6,000 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 7 hrs. 18 mins. this morning (I.S.T.)

OILS & CAKES.

The Tata Oil Mills Company, Ltd.

Bombay, March 7.

Ex-Godown, Bombay.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 561/ per ton.

(Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 550/ per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 115/ per ton.

Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 50/ per ton.

Yeotmal.—Rao Bahadur K. S. Jathar of Poona, retired Deputy Commissioner in the Central Provinces, has accepted the presidency of the forthcoming third Berar Provincial Village Panchayet Conference to be held here on the morning of the 29th instant.—A. P.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes attended by Mr. J. C. Ker Private Secretary, Major H. G. Vaux, Military Secretary and Captains G. Horsfield and C. L. Mould Aides-de-Camp left Bombay for Delhi on Wednesday.

Announcement

After visiting various hospitals in England and on the Continent

Mr. BYRAM N. KHAMBATA

Specialist-in-Scientific Bonesetting

has returned from Europe and resumed his practice at 275, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, - - - BOMBAY.

FREE! FREE!!

A DIARY FOR 1929

A beautiful Diary of 272 pages for four annas postage Stamps.

Please book your order in advance to avoid disappointment, to

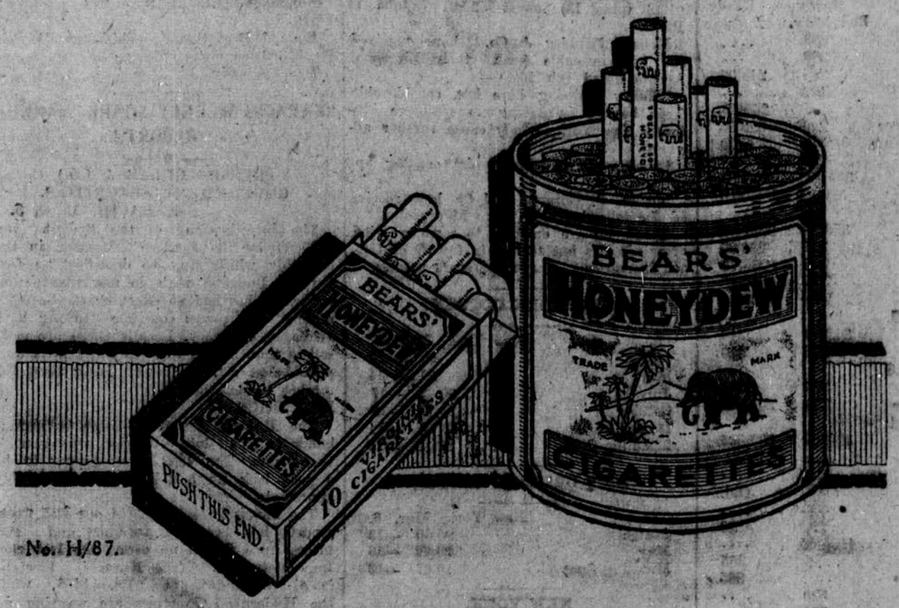
RAJVAIDYA PARATANJI KHEMRAJ

177, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

Bears' HONEYDEW

—for price and quality!

By smoking "HONEYDEW" you save money and get as good a cigarette as you could wish for.



No. H/87.

2 Years Agony Ended

Ulcerated Varicose Leg Healed right up

Mrs. M. Tate, of 8, Latimer-street, Southampton, England, writes:—"Two years ago I scratched my leg where I have some bad varicose veins, and soon the sore place turned into an ulcer. I tried doctors' treatments but with no good result. For six months I went to the Hospital, and even then my leg did not seem to be any better; in fact, it was getting worse. I could not sleep at night with the agony of it, and in the day time I was good for nothing. Having seen 'CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE' greatly advertised, I made up my mind to try it, and now, after having three large bottles and using your Clarke's Miraculous Salve, my leg has healed right up, and I am feeling absolutely fine."

World-famous for over 70 years

Mrs. M. Tate
Read and profit by her Unsolicited Testimony.

For the treatment of
Abscesses, Ulcers, Bad Legs, Boils, Glandular Swellings,

Clarke's Blood Mixture

For the treatment of
Eczema, Rashes, Sore Places, Piles, Rheumatism, Gout, etc.

Of all Dealers—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Rajputana" with the English mails of Feb. 21 due at 6 a.m.

Nomination Day for Election of Fellows to the University of Bombay.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Bombay Gymkhana Ground—Bombay Port Trust vs. Bombay City Police, 5-15 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 9.

Maha Shivratri: Banks closed.

The s.s. "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Bombay Races: Third Day of Spring Meeting.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Bombay Gymkhana Ground—Parsi Cyclists vs. 3rd Bn., Hyderabad Regiment, 4-15 p.m.—Customs vs. Parsi Sporting Club.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Owing to interruption of cables, telegrams to and from North China and Japan are subject to very heavy delay.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at eight per cent.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, BOMBAY.

H. E. Sir Frederick H. Sykes, Governor of Bombay, and Lady Sykes have kindly consented to become Honorary Patrons of the Social Service League, Bombay.

DONATION TO SCHOOL FOR INDIAN MUSIC.

Sirdar Abbasaheb Majumdar has donated Rs. 101 to the School for Indian Music conducted by Prof. B. R. Deodhar.

GORDHANDAS SUNDERDAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Sir P. C. Ray, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.C.S., will deliver an Address on "Pharmacy in Ancient India," at the Seth G. S. M. College Main Lecture Hall, to-day (Friday), at 4-15 p.m., (S. T.).

BOMBAY'S AG. COMMISSIONER OF EXCISE.

Mr. W. C. Tudor-Owen, I.C.S., on relief, is appointed to act as Commissioner of Excise vice Mr. J. P. Brander, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

TATA STEEL WORKS PRODUCTION.

Messrs. Tata Sons, Limited, Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, report that the total approximate production of the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of February 1929 was:—Pig Iron 51,277 tons, Steel Ingots 46,653 tons, and Finished Steel 31,135 tons.

HON. MR. JUSTICE MADGAVKAR ON LEAVE.

The Hon. Mr. Justice G. D. Madgavkar, I.C.S., Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, is granted leave on full allowances for one month from 15th March and to suffix to the leave the Summer Vacation from the 15th April to the 9th June.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Wednesday to 6 a.m. of Thursday:—

Small-pox attacks 19, deaths 7; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 84. The total mortality this day last year was 83.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

The Bombay Students' Brotherhood Social and Inter-Communal Vegetarian Dinner will be held to-day (Friday), on the Terrace of the Muslim Students' Union, Marina Mansions, Chowpatty, at 7 p.m. (S. T.), when Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Mayor of Bombay, will preside and Mrs. Deshmukh distribute the prizes.

SWADESHI PROPAGANDA.

Under the auspices of the Khar Youth League, Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, the Secretary of the Boycott of Foreign Cloth Committee will speak to the Residents of Suburbs on "The Boycott of Foreign Cloth" to-day (Friday), at 9 p.m. in the Laxmi Society, Pahvlion, 10th Road, Khar.

YOUTH LEAGUE MATUNGA.

Under the auspicies of the above League Mr. H. Lester Hutchinson will deliver a public lecture on "Speeding Through the Russian Revolution" at 9 p.m. (S. T.) on Saturday, the 9th instant, at Napoo Hall, Matunga.

Dr. J. N. Choksi will preside. Messrs. Y. J. Meherali and H. D. Rajah will address the meeting.

MATUNGA YOUTH LEAGUE DINNER.

Under the auspicies of the above League a social dinner will be held at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Napoo Hall, Matunga on Saturday, the 9th instant. Members who are desirous of attending the function are requested to gibt in their names to the Secretary of the above League before 10 p.m. to-day (Friday).

PUNJAB ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

A meeting of the Punjabi residents of Bombay was held in the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, on Sunday last and an Association was formed under the name of the "Punjab Association, Bombay". Its objects are to foster a spirit of brotherhood and mutual help amongst the members and to promote their social, moral and Economic well-being. The following members among others were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year:—Mr. G. B. Singh Director of Telegraphs Bombay Circle President; Rai Bahadur Lala Jiya Lal Sabharwal Asstt. Postmaster General, Bombay, Vice-President, and Mr. S. Sham Singh, Engineer Bombay Port Trust, Vice-President.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

The following telegram has been from the London Office of the Eastern Bank, Ltd., by their Bombay Office:—

"Net Profit including brought forward £1,64,469-19-8. Annual meeting will bt held on 27th March 1929. Board of Directors recommend a final dividend at the rate of 5s. per share less income tax at 3s. 8d. 627 in the pound after allowing relief on account of Indian taxation, placing to Reserve £25,000, Premises account £5,000, carrying forward £44,469-19-8. Dibidend payable on and after 2nd April 1929. Share Register closed from 25th March 1929 to 10th April 1929, both days inclusive."

CONFERENCE OF RELIGIOUS THINKERS.

A preliminary meeting of the Reception Committee of the Conference of all Religious Workers and Thinkers will be held at the Prarthana Samaj Hall on Sunday next, at 5-30 p.m.

KHADI BAZAR AT SANTA CRUZ.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Rashtriyashala Takli Mandal, Shri Santa Cruz Village Congress Committee and Gujarat Hindu Stree Mandal a Khadi Exhibition and Bazar will be held at Tulsi Bhavan (near Police Choki) on Saturday and Sunday, the 9th and 10th instant (7-30 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. to 8-30 p.m.) Shriyut Amritlal Sheth of "Saushtrra" will perform the opening ceremony of the Bazar on Saturday, the 9th instant, at Tulsi Bhavan at 8 a.m.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT CATTLE-SHOW.

Prize distribution gathering will be held at the Cattle Show of the Bombay Gowrakshak Mandli under the presidentship of His Highness the Maharana of Dharampur, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), to-morrow (Saturday).

A Round-table Conference of all Pinjrapoles and Gowshalas under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, the Minister of Agriculture, Forest and Excise will be held at 9 to 11 a.m. on Sunday (10th instant.

The Kandivli Gowshala will be visited on Sunday (10th instant), at 3-30 p.m. by H. H. the Maharana of Dharampur.

SAVANTVADI CATHOLICS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the three Clubs of Savantvadi Catholics resident in Bombay, a general meeting of the members of the said Clubs was held on Sunday last in the Hall of Savantvadi Catholics' Club No. 2, Cavel, Bombay to form a Union, Mr. J. C. Rodrigues presiding. The following resolution was passed:—"That this meeting of the Members of the three Clubs of Savantvadi Catholics do hereby form a Union styled the Savantvadi Catholics' Union, Bombay." The draft Rules were then read and passed after due discussion.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL WORKMEN'S UNION.

Under the auspices of the above Union a meeting of the Birth and Death registration clerks, cemetery clerks and Ramoshis was held under the Presidency of Mr. S. H. Jhabwala on Sunday last, when the following resolutions were passed and it was decided to forward them to the officers concrned for disposal:—(1) The Municipal Commissioner should consider the services of those workers of the Birth and Death Dept. who have worked against all odds dorng the period of the last epidemic of Cholera and Influenza and grant reward to those who have sacrified. (2) One month's privilege leave and farlough leave should ge granted to the Karkoons of the death and birth dept. considering the gravity of their work. (3) Free quarters should be given to the workers of the same dept. near about their offices. (4) Grades:—The salary grade should be Rs. 15 start to 75. (5) Uniform should be more decent like clerks and like peons. (6) The salary grades of the Ramoshis of the Death Registration Dept. should be Rs. 25 start to Rs. 40. (7) A temparary shed be erected to serve at Chowki for Ramoshis. (8) Services of a watch-man are urgently necessary for Cemetary Karkoons. (9) Vaccination clearks should be granted allowance. (10) At the time of Vaccination City police help should be requisitioned.

MR. NEKALJAYIS SERVICES APPRECIATED

DR. DESHMUKH'S GOOD WISHES

The following letter was addressed to Mr. Nekaljay, by Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, president of the Citizens' Peace Committee appreciating his services rendered during the riots:—

"The work of the Peace Committee is nearly over. I am writing this to you in appreciation of the services rendered by you during the riot times. Although you are a representative of the "depressed"

MR. NEKALJAY.

classes your willingness to be of use whenever required in the cause of peace has been remarkable. I wish there were more like you from the "depressed" classes to take part in public matters; the prejudice against them will soon disappear."

SMALL-POX EPIDEMIC

SUCCESSFUL VACCINATION.

The following notification issued by the Bombay Municipality is republished for the information of those, who may not have seen the first Notice:—

Absolute protection against an attack of Small-pox is conferred by recent successful vaccination. The vaccination of infants before they reach the age of 6 months is compulsory. All infants, therefore, should be vaccinated without undue delay. Older children and adults should be baccinated every seven years and whenever there is reason to believe that they have been exposed to the infection of Small-pox.

There are 20 Vaccination Stations in the City where vaccination is performed free of charge. The Vaccination station at Princess Street is open daily between 8 and 10 a.m. and the newly established Station at the Municipal Offices will be open daily between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. (S. T.). Leaflets showing the addresses and working hours of the Stations can be obtained on application at any of the Municipal Charitable Dispensaries, at the Municipal Offices, opposite Victoria Terminus or at the Central Vaccination Station, Parel.

Lymph will be supplied to messengers on the written request of any Medical Practitioner at Rs. 1-4. for a capsule containing five doses either at the Municipal Offices, Bori Bunder or at the Vaccination Depot, Saparibag Road, Parel, between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. (S. T.), on working days.

VILE PARLE CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Vile Parle Congress Committee has decided on the following programme of work for the current year:—(1) Volunteers to go about the village to enrol Congress members for three weeks. (2) Boycott of foreign cloth by collection of foreign cloth and selling of Khaddar by house-to-house visits. (3) Holding of one meeting every month to popularise Nehru-Report. (4) Organising lantern-lectures, etc., to spread knowledge of National activities amongst the females. (5) Arrangement of manly sports and drill once a month. (6) Supply of spinning wheels and cotton dilivers to prospective spinners. (7) National flag unfling ceremony on last Sunday of every month.

Those who intend to join as volunteers are requested to see or write to Mr. G. D. Bhatt, at 41, West Vile Parle.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s.s. "Alipore" will be closed at the General Post Office at 5-30 p.m. on Friday, the 8th instant instead of at 6-30 p.m. on 7th instant as previously notified.

ALL-INDIA MOMIN CONFERENCE.

Mr. Mahomed Laheer Uddin, Rais and Municipal Commissioner, Ambala City has been elected President of the All-India Momin Conference to be held in Allahabad on 30th and 31st instant. An appeal is therefore made to all the Provincial and District Jamaiteel Mominin to send their delegates in the Conference with as many fellow workers as possible. Those intending to send resolutions, etc. may do so by the 15th instant to Haji Abdul Hamid, General Secretary Reception Committee All-India Momin Conference, Atala Allahabad.

BOMBAY RACES

THIRD DAY OF SPRING MEETING

ACCEPTANCES.

The following are acceptances for Saturday's races. The first race starts at 2-30 p.m.:—

THE BUNDER ABBAS PLATE.—(Div. I.)

Distance—7 furlongs.

Arrogant 8-11, Ariff 8-10; Sarhan II 8-10; St. Andrew's Eve 8-10; Biarritz 8-0; Kruzer 8-10; Yusuf 8-7; Cardinal 8-7; Girgoot 8-6; Shammar 8-6; Newfoundland 8-4; Akram 8-4; Hadba Inzhi 8-4; Saukat 8-4; Kantaka 8-2; Tea for Two 8-0; Rajee 8-0; Amran 8-0; The Knight 8-0; Muttar 8-0; Yeman 7-10; Moon Spark 7-8; Saif 7-8; Splendid 7-8; Mahsub 7-8; Master Collingwood 7-8; Bakhtiar 7-4.

THE BUNDER ABBAS PLATE.—(Div. II.)

Distance—7 furlongs.

Sultana 9-5; Najmat al Sharq 9-5; Zummer 9-3; Valentino 9-3; Sialkot 8-13; Gentle Prince 8-13; Madha 8-11; Harsak 8-10; Joyfuss 8-10; Subram 8-10; Jurwa 8-10; Karim Khan 8-6; Mahboob 8-6; Asad Pasha 8-6; Misshan 8-6; Sinjar 8-4; Dorothy 8-4; The Student Prince 8-4; Mashal 8-4; Rozulmulk 8-0; Buick 8-0; Plassey 8-0; Sipirea 8-0; Karoon 8-0; Zamruj 7-10; Raddam 7-8; Sabhanoor 7-10.

THE MARCH PLATE.—

Distance—7 furlongs.

Arch Knight 9-4; Glendor 9-3; Bohemia 8-13; Prose and Verse 8-13; Quatre Bras 7-9; Seafire 8-12; Scoteh Trout 8-12; Orphan Maid 8-11; Jubillant 8-8; Some Lady 8-4; Bonaparte 8-1; Sunnymoon 8-1; Prince Arthur 7-12; Night Watch 6-12.

THE JUNIORS HANDICAP.—

Distance—5 furlongs.

Starter 9-5; Jayakumari 9-2; Bright Story 9-2; Orphan Maid 9-1; Thrifty Jean 8-11; Guinea Flight 8-7; Friargate 7-3.

THE BANDRA PLATE.—

Distance—About 1-1/2 Miles.

Zoolfakar 9-3; Tientsin 9-2; The Girl Friend 8-6; White Gold 9-0; Young Hilal 8-12; Chaldean 8-10; Roumania 8-10; Subram 8-9; Friday 8-8; Hashim 8-1; Sultan Khan 8-8; Tajuldowla 8-4; Kiram 8-4; Cardinal 8-2; Buick 7-9; Siddley 7-9.

THE FOXHILL PLATE.—

Distance—6 furlongs.

Lipstown 9-5; Kishore 8-9; Lady Theo 9-2; Puffin 9-1; Corbyn 7-11; Wedding Day 9-0; Eastern Essex 8-13; Pack Up 8-12; Sir Tristram 8-12; Yorkist 8-12; Watchful 8-10; Sermon 8-8; Bayonne 8-6; Shri Narayan 8-5; Lakeside 7-6; Silver Charm 7-6; Henrietta 7-5; Newark 7-5.

THE NORTHUMBERLAND HANDICAP.—

Distance—2 miles.

School Boy 9-7; Star of France 7-9; Aldergrove 7-9; Manhar 9-2; Tristan 9-1; Dark Blue 8-7; My Realm 8-2; Coed Canlas 8-2; Milltown 7-1.

THE HOUGHTON PLATE.—

Distance.—1-1/4 miles.

Arch Knight 9-5; Hills of Rome 9-4; Chapatti 8-13; Red Rash 7-5; Golden Wattle 9-2; Mahableshwar 8-7; Blyth Bachelor 8-7; Meena 8-6 Italian Poet 8-6; Highness 8-4; Hunter 7-9.

THE BASSEIN PLATE.—

Distance.—1 Mile.

Cheerful 10-3; Shivaji Prasad 10-0; My Bow 9-13; Shrsam 9-10; Gurma 9-6; Shamsuzzaman 9-5; Amara 9-5; Maharaja 9-4; Gosub 9-3; Jalmood 9-1; Prince Charlie 7-12; Khataf 8-13; Amar 8-13; Bucknell 8-13; Khalil Beg 8-11; White Cross 6-13; Adwan 8-11; Fairdoss 8-7; Garibaldi 8-5; Prince Edward 8-0; Saifulzaman 7-13; Walida 7-12; Good Gold 7-12; Selman 7-9; Akra 7-8; Mongolia 7-6; Daoud Beg 6-12; Roman 6-12.

LATE MR. BEHRAM ARDESHIR VAKIL

Mr. Behram Ardeshir Vakil, Superintending Engineer of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., passed away on Thursday evening at his residence at Wadia Building, Hughes Road, Bombay. The funeral takes place to-day (Friday) at 8 a.m.

ALL-BOMBAY BADMINTON TOURNAMENT

TO COMMENCE ON SATURDAY

A greally representative All-Bombay Badminton (Shuttles) Tournament is rarely held in Bombay and the Parel Sporting Club are to be congratulated on their success in bringing together a large number of local Clubs in a contest under its auspices. The tournament commences on Saturday and promises great interest and should go a long way to improve the standardof the game. The entires in the Doubles as well as Singles events exceed 30 in each case but these represent the best of every Club.

The notable entries, for instance, are:—Dr. S. M. Captain, holder of the Bandra Championships, Mr. S. A. Ali, a player who has earned repute even in England and Mr. R. D'Silva last years holder.

The Matches are to be held held Patel near the Damodar Thakersey Hall, and will commence each day at 7 a.m. (S. T.)

Under the Clock

(BY TWINPLEX.)

FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1929.

Do you realise that one of the Olympians of the Treasury Bench in the Legislative Assembly has condescended to be communicative? He is the Chief Olympian, in fact, the Leader of the House, though there may be others on that Bench ready to dispute his title to that leadership. Mr. Crerar, the Home Member, decided on Tuesday that interpellations about the great event of Mahatma Gandhi's arrest required to be "fully" answered.

* * * *

He assured his questioners that he had "placed the House in full possession of the facts with which he was acquainted." Could kindness further go?

* * * *

He was even ready to discuss the effects and results and consequences of the "coup" at Calcutta. But guardedly very guardedly, as befits Olympian dignity.

* * * *

Here is a sample of the dignity.

"Mr. Ramnarayan Singh—"Are Government aware that this arrest of Mr. Gandhi has created a great excitement in the minds of the people of India?"

Mr. Crerar—"I am prepared to recognise that that may be so."

* * * *

How cautious! How solemn in its dignity and condescension is this phrase. Mr. Crerar is prepared to recognise that Mahatma Gandhi's arrest may cause "excitement".

* * * *

One of India's Trustees, a person of 90 years, Mr. Pennington, is busy with his task of reminding Mahatma Gandhi that he is Trustee for India.

* * * *

But the old man is prepared to give Mahatmaji a certificate. He has issued to India's most revered leader one of his "periodic warnings" that as Trustees he and his kind have "no right to give up their trust", but he concedes that Gandhi is the "most likely person" to hold office as President of the Republic of India.

* * * *

But who gave Mr. Pennington and his fellow-trustees the right?

* * * *

Mother—"Now remember, Willie, there's a ghost in that dark cupboard where I keep the birth-day cake".

Willie (aged five): "It's funny that you never blame the ghost when some of the cake goes—it is always me".

BOMBAY CORPORATION

LOAN WORKS BUDGET

At the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday consideration was given to the loan works budget. Mr. J. B. Boman Behram moved to approve the budget estimates for 1929-30 as presented by the Standing Committee.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved that a provision of Rs. 15,00,000, be made in the Loan Works Budget for the sewrage of the North of the Island and the Commissioner be requested to obtain the necessary loan for the purpose.

Mr. W. H. Neilson advised the House to wait till the plans and estimates were approved of by the Drainage Committee and submitted to the Corporation.

The Municipal Commissioner said it was a bad procedure to bring proposals for obtaining loans during budget discussion and thus upset the Budget estimates.

The drainage scheme, he said, was at present before the Drainage Committee and he hoped when the matter came before the Corporation careful consideration would be given to it. If everything went well, he thought that the drainage scheme would cost at least Rs. 10 lakhs and the storm water drainage would cost Rs. 5 lakhs. If the question of Worli outfall was, however, revived during the discussion, and the report was referred back to the Drainage Committee and the Commissioner, he saw no hope of the scheme being materialised for the next five years. On the other hand, if the Corporation approved of the scheme there would be time enough for him to go to the market to obtain loans.

The amendment of Dr. Viegas was thrown off and the budget estimates as moved by the Chairman of the Standing Committee were approved and adopted.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" with the mails from London of the 28th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 3-30 p.m. on the 6th instant and left there at 10-30 p.m. the same day.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Moolton" with the Mails from Bombay of 2nd instant arrived at Aden at 5 p.m. on the 6th inst. and left there at midnight the same day.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, March 7.

Silver Ready	26	1	0
Higher	0	1	0
Silver Forward	26	2	0
Higher	0	2	0

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES:

Bombay, March 7.

1st Settlement	51	3	0
2nd Settlement	50	4	0
3rd Settlement	50	9	0

Latest Cotton Quotations.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service).

MAY.

NEW YORK.

New York, March 7.

The New York futures market opened at a rise of 11 points on strong Liverpool advices prices ruled very firm and after some profit taking the market closed at a rise of 22 points other new high level.

	March 7.
Previous Closing Rate	20.94
To-day's Opening Rate	21.05
Difference	+.11
To-day's Closing Rate	21.16
Difference	+.22

Broach Expectation Rs. 372 8 0

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, March 7.

The Liverpool Market opened at a decline but the market closed at a rate rise short covering not only wiped off the decline but the market closed at a nett rise of 5 points. Middling American Spot prices declined 4 points to 10.97 while Egyptian prices showed a substantial rise of 50 points to 18.85. The Liverpool Market is due to open 1 to 2 points higher on Friday.

	March 7.
Previous Closing Rate	10.82
To-day's Opening Rate	10.72
Difference	—.10
To-day's Closing Rate	10.97
Difference	+.05

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF COTTON STATISTICS

PRELIMINARY REPORT OUT

The preliminary report of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturing Association place world consumption of America fint Cotton for the first six months of the present session is 7613000 bales compared with 7181000 bales for the latter half of the past session and 8226000 bales for the first half of the last session.

Their figure indicates that the world consumption of American Cotton is 615000 bales smaller when compared with first six months of the past session while it shows an increase of 432000 bales when compared with latter half. This change is purely due to relative cheapness of outside growth. During the first six months of the last session consumption of outside growth was 4761000 bales against 4372000 bales during the latter half. The large consumption f American Cotton during the first half was chiefly due to cheapness of American Cotton when even India imported 60,000 bales. Now Indian Cotton being cheap its consumption is bound to be large.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1929.

BRITISH "EFFICIENCY!"

A great deal is said about the efficiency of British public servants in India, but one feature of that efficiency, such as it is, is not sufficiently stressed. Speaking generally it is that a British head of a department is given a salary twice or thrice as much as is enough to secure an equally competent Indian, and is also given a goodly number of British assistants on similarly high salaries to assist him in matters of policy. These, in their turn, have Indian assistants to assist both in matters of policy and detail, who being only in "Subordinate Service", cannot expect high salaries, who cannot aspire to Officers' posts, being only experienced in matters of detail and lacking in "executive capacity," and whose number and salaries are kept within narrow bounds in accordance with a benevolent scheme of retrenchment without, of course, prejudice to the efficiency of the department and, therefore, to the top-staff. Going down the scale, you find at the bottom Indian "coolies", given ten rupees in the interests of public economy. If things go wrong—or if someone is to be accommodated—one or two men are added at the top with their own establishments, and efficiency is restored. The system may be top-heavy, but it is the essential feature of British efficiency in India. It may be ruinously costly, but the Government have little difficulty in finding the money from the tax-payer.

If the picture appears too fanciful, we shall cite one instance not to-day of the unconscionable but little discussed salaries and allowances given to Governors and the Governor-General, but of the Railway Board which was much discussed a few days ago in the Assembly and to which one more member was added at a cost of Rs. 61,000 a year. Reviewing the history of the Board, Mr. Jamnadas quoted some telling facts and figures which bear repetition. In 1921 the Board had pretty enormous work to do, both in matters of policy and detail, but it then cost only 8 lakhs and odd. It was reconstituted in 1923 when, according to the very plan of reconstitution and Government's own admission, it was relieved of much of its work, which was delegated to Agents of State Railways, the Boards of Directors of Companies' lines, and other subordinate agencies. But its cost was increased by a lakh and a half so as to allow for future increase of general Railway work. The subsequent increase of work was but nominal and not more than was anticipated at the reconstitution and budgeted for. Yet the cost of the Board has leaped up fairly steadily from nine and a half lakhs in 1922-23 to seventeen and a half lakhs at the present time. As if this was not enough, Government have now added one more Member to the Board with his own establishment at a cost of Rs. 64,000. One argument for the addition was that Mr. Sheridan, the General Member of the Board, was groaning under heavy work. But, as Mr. Jamnadas Mehta pointed out, this Member is already assisted by two Directors, one of these being "further assisted by a Deputy Director of Statistics, who in his turn is further assisted by an Assistant Director of Statistics, who in his turn is assisted by a Superintendent on Rs. 800 a month." These assistants could and did attend to the supervisory work and matters of policy. But Mr. Sheridan's efficiency needed another establishment costing Rs. 64,000.

The picture will not be complete unless you have a glimpse at the bottom. Mr. Mehta referred to the Railway Budget for 1927-28, which revealed the fact that the minimum wage of a workman on the B. N. Railway was Rs. 9 per month. The official justification was that the workman could not get even that much elsewhere. It was extravagance to pay Rs. 10 where you could get men for Rs. 9. But it is not extravagance to accommodate two or three Europeans for the work of one and to pay them twice as much as is enough to get equally competent Indians. That is British "efficiency" in India.

GOVERNMENT BY INTIMIDATION.

A Free Press message from Cairo states that the Egyptian Press forecasts stern repression to deal with the agitation for the restoration of Parliament. This forecast can be taken to be accurate because at present the only vocal Press in Egypt is the Press which favours the policy of the Pinchbeck Mussolini of that country, Mahmoud Pasha Mahmoud, who rules without the "inconvenience" of a Parliament and under the benign shelter of the British Residency. He believes evidently in Government by intimidation. He has issued a decree threatening dire punishment to "anyone inducing students to meddle in politics or publishing any news regarding students' strikes or instigating them to strike." This comprehensively foolish embargo is expected to put a huge spoke in the activities of the youthful elements of the Wafd, the political party which is confident of mass support in its demand for the restoration of constitutional government in the land of the Nile. But the history of the last ten years in Egypt is ample proof that Egypt's youth will not be cowed down by these empty threats. They are sure to disregard the decree and courageously meet the avalanche of repression.

The Egyptian Premier has considerably added to the difficulties of his precarious position by managing to have the lawyer class against him. The Zaghlulists used to find that the bourgeois classes in Egypt, the lawyers and the more affluent farmers, were generally on the side of the Moderate Parliamentary leaders, men like Adly and Sarawat, who promised them peace with Britain, whatever the humiliating price, and a quiet time in domestic politics. Mahmoud Pasha's autocracy is gradually turning these classes into Wafdists. The general strike of the members of the Egyptian Bar, as a protest against the humiliating restrictions on the schedule of fees they can charge, has already begun and the protests they have lodged against the Government's interference with the independence of the judiciary and its encroachment on the rights of the Bar are certain to have a profound influence on the public mind. Mahmoud Pasha seems to labour under the delusion that if only the Police can terrorise the populace and prevent them from sending up applications to King Fuad praying for the restoration of Parliament the ignominy of the position of ruling in a manner repugnant to the feelings of the vast majority of his subjects will not dawn upon the puppet monarch of Egypt. But Government by intimidation can never last long and the latest follies of the Mahmoud Government are sure to shorten the period of autocracy in Egypt, so strong and irresistible will be the national upheaval against it.

FRESH TAX ON EDUCATION.

A strong and convincing case against Government's proposal to raise school and college fees is made out by Mr. A. R. Bhat, the Publicity Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Youth League, in a special supplement of the League's organ, the "Liberator." Mr. Bhat points out that this proposal, which Government wisely waived last year and have deliberately revived this year, is unjustifiable on any ground and would be a great hardship to the middle classes, already suffering grievously from unemployment, and also to the backward classes, who are making strenuous efforts to ameliorate their condition through more and higher education. The supreme importance of education in the making of citizens is now so well recognised that progressive Governments are striving to make at least a good part of secondary education free and compulsory. The Government of Bombay have, by a dodge, thrust the responsibility for compulsory primary education on local boards with promises of adequate grants and are now fighting shy of fulfilling those promises. And on the top of it they now propose to raise high school and college fees, which are already high in all conscience. The Youth League appeals to the M.L.C.'s to stand by them. We have our doubts, based on bitter experience, about several of our Councillors. But we still hope they will refuse to be party to a fresh and direct tax on education.

THE RIOT ENQUIRY.

The Government of Bombay deserve to be congratulated on at last bowing to the popular demand, as voiced in unmistakable manner, by the Legislative Council, for a comprehensive enquiry into the recent riots. They deserve congratulations, especially as they have accepted the demand in its entirety as regards the personnel as well as the terms of reference of the Enquiry Committee. For reasons which we pointed out the other day, if the Committee's work is to be satisfactory it is essential that one or two distinguished men from other parts of the country, who are universally recognised to be free from communal bias, should be associated in the investigations so that they may be able to bring fresh minds to bear on the task. The refusal of the Chief Justice to serve on the Committee gives Government the opportunity of seeking the service of such men for the Committee. We trust that opportunity will not be missed.

BRITISH PROPAGANDA AGAINST HAJI BILL

Hypocritical Pose of Injured Innocence

(BY B. M. D.)

The British press and the Anglo-Indian press, the British Chamber of Commerce in England and in India, the Englishmen and Anglo-Indians, whether in active Government service in India or on the retired list and the British shipping interests have all been suffering from hysterics ever since the publication of the Haji Bill for the reservation of the coastal trade of India to Indian shipping. His Excellency Lord Irwin, the present Viceroy of India, has been driven to take more than once the highly unconstitutional step of attempting to prejudice the Bill by his criticisms, at a time when it was pending consideration by the Select Committee appointed by the Indian Legislative Assembly. Hardly a day passes without some furious protest and some violent threat against the Bill. All sorts of absurd, fantastic and ludicrous arguments are advanced against it. Day by day in every way the British Empire shrieks are getting louder and louder. The British vested interests seem to have lost their mental equilibrium altogether because the extremely lucrative British monopoly of the coastal trade of India built up by the sheer abuse of the political power of the Government of India is threatened with extinction. For decades Indians have been prevented by all means from reorganising their mercantile, marine and deprived of an income amounting to many crores of rupees per annum, and a large number of Indians have been deprived of the opportunity—the perfectly normal, natural and just opportunity—of holding well-paid and healthy careers in the shipping line, and a huge loss has been inflicted on the country by the destruction of its ship building industry and the prevention of its revival consequent upon the prevention of the reformation of its mercantile marine. Insult—gross and unpardonable insult—is added to these many great injuries by the champions of the British vested interests, who are carrying on a propaganda of misrepresentation at very high pressure day and night, by making many preposterous and false assertions to the effect that Indians never had and never can have an efficient Mercantile Marine and they have not got the "sea sense," which is the gift possessed only by the British who are God's own chosen and specially endowed people.

PERVERTING HISTORY.

These propagandists in their frantic efforts to prevent the reorganisation of an Indian mercantile marine which shall have the exclusive privilege of the coastal trade of India as is the case with the mercantile marines of many other countries, intentionally ignore and deliberately pervert historical facts. Let us, therefore, remind these blind partisans of a lost cause that "for thousands of years before the advent of the British, India had developed shipping and maritime trade to a marvellous extent. There is ample justification for the claim made for her by one of the Indian writers on the subject that "the early growth of her shipping and ship-building coupled with the genius and energy of her merchants, the skill and daring of her seamen, the enterprise of her colonists, ... secured to India the command of the sea for ages and helped her to attain and long maintain her proud position as the Mistress of the Eastern Seas." Let us also remind them that a Frenchman F. Baltazar Solvyns recorded in 1811 the following observations about Indian ships:—"In ancient times the Indians excelled in the art of constructing vessels, and the present Hindus can in this respect still offer models to Europe—so much so that the English ever attentive to everything which relates to naval architecture have borrowed from the Hindus many improvements which they have adopted with success in their own shipping. The Indian vessels unite elegance and utility and are models of fine workmanship." We may further re

(Continued on page 10.)

UNIVERSITY SENATE ELECTIONS.

Facts For Registered Graduates.

(BY A REGISTERED GRADUATE.)

The University Senate under the new Act will come into existence next month after all the elections and the Government nominations have been completed. Out of 140 fellows composing the Senate under the new Act 93 are to be elected as under:—

Public Associations	5
Legislative Council	5
Faculties	10
College Principals	13
Professors	20
Headmasters	5
City Municipalities	5
District Local Boards	5
Registered Graduates	25

All the nominations will be completed by the 8th instant and different constituencies will have held their elections on different dates of the current month. Election by the registered graduates is fixed for the 1st of April.

The principals, professors and headmasters have got small electoral rolls and personal canvassing will play its part. These constituencies are, however, so intelligent that no unfair methods will find any place in their elections.

PURCHASING VOTES.

In the case of registered graduates, however, the number in the constituency is very large and has been spread over the whole of the presidency. Voting is to be by post and voting papers have to be attested by a certain class of public functionaries, like magistrates, J.P.'s etc. It has been already published in the press that some candidates from this constituency have already secured the first preference votes by paying the registration fees of new graduates to be in the roll. The number of graduates which was 1840 in 1928 now stands at 4267. The number may have gone up also as a result of more graduates feeling inclined to take part in the University elections because of the increase in the number of seats. It seems that the University authorities have no means of putting an end to the above highly reprehensible method of purchasing votes though such a method is also reported to have been used by some candidates in the past.

AVOID DISHONEST TACTICS.

The number of seats to be filled by registered graduates is 25 and each voter may put down on the voting paper 25 names in order of preference as the elections are to take place on the single transferable vote system. The purchasers of votes will, however, try to induce their voters to vote for one candidate alone by way of first preference so as not to indicate any further choice for the subsequent preferences from number 2 to number 25. The candidates' canvassers may even offer to collect voting papers and get them counter-signed by any friendly functionary.

DUTY OF GRADUATES.

But if these dishonest tactics are allowed to be successful, the registered graduates themselves will have to be blamed in the matter. They should refuse to be dictated by any friend or canvasser, and should refuse to hand over the voting paper, but take it themselves to an attesting officer who need not look at the list but who may merely attest the signature of the voter. No doubt, the voter will have to take some trouble to find out such an attesting officer from amongst his acquaintances and even if the latter happens to read the list he can be trusted not to divulge it. Secret voting by ballot will thus be effective even though by post and the candidatts will not know whether certain persons did or did not vote for them. Especially, the candidates who have paid registration fees of certain friends deserve no better treatment than even the entire elimination of their names from any place whatever on the preference voting list of their own friends.

NEED FOR A LEAD.

If the voters adopt such an independent method of signing their voting papers they will be in a position to fulfil their legitimate duty of electing such persons as deserve to be elected, with the necessary leisure, inclination and competence for University work. There is no doubt that voters will be able to judge the names of some from their public activities, while of others from their personal contact with certain friends whom they might have known in private life. A good deal of jobbery not merely in the University life but also in various walks of public life has yet to be cut down and if an intelligent electorate like that of registered graduates were to give a lead by electing proper persons without being influenced by persinal considerations, the educated voters will have set a good example to the general public regarding elections to the various councils and other public bodies.

Notes of the Day.

Echoes In England.

At least a section of the Labour Party in England has strongly condemned the wanton arrest of Mahatma Gandhi. Mr. Saklatvala is as usual most outspoken and thinks that the new attack on popular liberties reveals the utter impossibility and hopelessness of trying to discover tolerably livable conditions under a foreign Government. Mr. Fenner Brockway says that in arresting Mahatmaji the Government stand self-condemned and that "the form of Government which to continue has to depend on spiriting away the greatest man the modern world has produced is bound to fall and crumble." Mr. James Maxton thinks, like Mahatmaji himself, that Government's conduct is "most stupid". Mr. John Baton and Major Graham Pole express themselves in less strong terms but all agree that the arrest will only reinvigorate the struggle for freedom. In that very expectation India is preparing for thousands of arrests. And if it is true that the arrest of Mahatmaji is a signal for a new era of repression, Indians will rather welcome it than be frightened.

Forge Ahead.

It is understood that Mr. Saklatvala will ask a number of questions in Parliament about Mahatmaji's arrest. We can well imagine the answers, but they may throw some light on Government's policy. Meanwhile Indians will no doubt forge ahead with the boycott of foreign cloth. It is not at all surprising in the circumstances that Calcutta has already organised a vigorous boycott campaign including the hawking of Khaddar, the burning of foreign cloth being permitted for the present in only private places. The rest of Bengal will not be slow to follow the lead of the City. Good work is also reported from Hyderabad (Sind) where Khadi bazaars and exhibitions are being held in different parts of the town. The Bombay Congress Committees and the Youth League have also planned an intensive boycott propaganda including regular hawking of Khaddar. We trust all these organisations will work in a concerted manner concentrating on the Congress Working Committee's programme.

The Assembly's Duty.

An earlier message from Delhi stated that nothing definite was yet known as to whether an opportunity would be provided by Government during the present session of the Assembly to discuss the position of Kenya Indians under the "reforms" in the administration of that colony as recommended by the Hilton-Young Commission, reforms which Whitehall will very probably accept. It is satisfactory to note that Government have seen at last the urgency of allocating a day for the discussion of this grave issue and Mr. K. C. Roy will have an opportunity of raising a discussion on it. Party leaders must impress upon the absentees on the non-official benches, who are busy elsewhere that their neglect of legislative duties will cause harm to Indian interests abroad, if they do not turn up in time at Delhi.

Prof. Karve's Visit to Europe.

Prof. D. K. Karve, the founder of the Indian Women's University, is sailing for England on the 16th instant to make an educational tour in Europe. He will attend the two International Conferences at Geneva and Elsmore, to be held a few months hence, and will take that opportunity to acquaint the West with the educational efforts made by women in India, and the Indian Women's University and also to study recent educational advances in Europe. There are things which the Westerners may with profit learn from India, if their smug self-complacence and sense of superiority permit such learning. And Prof. Karve, who has grown grey in the service of humanity and is an embodiment of the ideal of plain living and high thinking, is one of the fittest Indians to interpret to the West the cultural ideals of the East. We wish his mission every success.

Well-deserved Tribute.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief paid in the Council of State on Tuesday a well-deserved tribute to the arduous and humanitarian work of the Royal Air Force in evacuating from Kabul 586 persons during the present disturbed state of that city. No other means of safe transit across the border than through air was available to the members of the British, French and Italian Legations and the other foreigners in Kabul who wished to leave the city. The R. A. F. came to their rescue and heroically accomplished its task under difficult conditions. Indians are glad to join heartily in this tribute to the R. A. F., but their appreciation of its work would have been greater had India possessed a truly national Air Force and Indian pilots had been engaged in conducting the rescue work. It is not the fault of Indians that this country does not yet possess a single aeroplane in the R. A. F. wholly manned by the children of the soil.

MR. SANJANA IN ROLE OF A MONITOR OF THE PRESS

Home Member's Amazing Defence of Writer of "Through Indian Eyes"

MR. MANSURI'S VOLTE-FACE

Elected M. L. Cs. Eleventh-Hour Betrayal Snatches Away Victory

It was, indeed, a very sad day for the Bombay Legislative Council when to the utter surprise of all and contrary to expectations based on solid grounds, the popular parties in the House had to face an ignominious defeat over the motion of Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan to reduce the budget provision for Oriental Translator's Office by Rs. 8,000. The whips of the Popular Parties were sure to the last moment that the vote of the House would be in their favour. The previous day's debate and the disclosures made during its course had almost decided the issue and it was naturally expected that the elected representatives of the people would rally themselves on a question involving the honour and dignity of a legislature supposed to be responsible to the people.

The vote of the Council on Mr. Swaminarayan's motion means, in simple and plain language, that in future any Government servant, from the highest to the lowest, can, with perfect impunity, write articles to the Press, articles calculated to foment communal hatred and harm public interests.

It was expected that the time gained by the temporary adjournment of the debate would be usefully utilized by the whips of the Popular Parties to collect their full strength but unfortunately it had the contrary effect.

A SOP TO COMMUNALISTS.

Government saw in good time that their game was up and during the few hours at their disposal they manoeuvred the situation wonderfully well. To placate the general feeling in the House, the Home Member, at the very commencement of the day's proceedings, made a belated announcement that Government had made up their mind to appoint a Committee to enquire into the recent disturbances in Bombay. The composition of the Committee and the terms of reference were such as would be agreeable to all the parties in the Council. This well-timed announcement made the task of the Home Member extremely easy. He knew that he had played the trump card and the game was well within his hand.

HOME MEMBER PATS MR. SANJANA!

The Home Member was in a care-free mood while replying to the debate. He talked like a man who knew that he was not going to be assailed. He gently taunted the speakers on the Opposition side by saying that they had not read the Government Servants' Conduct Rules. He could find nothing wrong in the conduct of Mr. Sanjana whose articles in the "Times" had been so ruthlessly condemned in the House. On the contrary he took occasion to compliment the writer of "Through Indian Eyes" for the latter's "nefarious propaganda" against communal harmony in the country. The Home Member did not betray even so much as a twinge of conscience when he said that Mr. Sanjana wrote those articles with a desire to improve the tone of newspaper writing in India!" He was not even prepared to give an undertaking that he would stop the officer from writing any more of those articles in the "Times".

ELECTED MEMBERS' BETRAYAL.

The voting on the motion disclosed some surprising incidents. The whipping of the Government's party was perfect. It is significant to remember that out of 46 members who voted against the motion, no less than 15 are the elected representatives of the people. The greatest feat of somersault was performed by Khansaheb Mansuri who after having so vehemently condemned the "Times of India" and Mr. Sanjana, had not the slightest compunction in walking into the Government's lobby. He alone could do that as he has done it on a number of previous occasions. Mr. R. S. Asavale was true to his faith. The newly created Rao Bahadur, S. K. Bole, is, of course, pledged to support Government through thick and thin. One fails to guess the reasons that made Mr. Syed Munawar to throw his lot with Government. All the three Ministers did not fail their masters.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

After the Home Member had made his Statement regarding the constitution of a Committee Inquiry into the recent Bom-

(Continued on page 9.)

GANDHIJI'S ARREST IN ASSEMBLY

Delhi or Whitehall Have Nothing to do with the Prosecution, says Mr. Crerar

"THE ONE MAN WHO STANDS BETWEEN INDIA AND REVOLUTION"

DELHI, March 7.

Replying to a short notice question of Mr. Duraiswami Iyengar in the Assembly Mr. Crerar,, Home Member, said that in view of the announcement made in the Press that a public meeting was to be held in the Shraddhanand Park on the evening of 4th March at which foreign cloth was to be burnt, the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, with the approval of the Government of Bengal wrote to Mr. Kiran Shankar Roy, Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee pointing out that lighting of such bonfire would be an offence under Section 66 (11) of the Calcutta Police Act, 1866. At the meeting Mr. Gandhi stated that he was advised that the notice had no legal effect and that he took personal responsibility for the bonfire. The bonfire was lit and police proceeded to extinguish it. The Commissioner of Police subsequently visited Mr. Gandhi at his residence and informed him that he would be put on trial for abetment of an offence against the Calcutta Police Act.

This case against Mr. Gandhi, Mr. Kiran Shankar Roy and others had been fixed for 26th March and Mr. Gandhi had given an undertaking that there would be no further burning of foreign cloth in Calcutta until the case had been decided. Neither the Government of India nor the Secretary of State had issued any orders. The question of dealing with the alleged offence under the Calcutta Police Act was entirely a matter for the local Government. No communication had passed between the local Government and the Government of India before these events, but the local Government reported the facts afterwards and a substance of their report had already been given to the House. In this answer he did not therefore propose to lay the correspondence on the table.

Mr. Duraiswami Iyengar: Is Government aware of the fact that Mr. Pieter of the House of Commons questioned Lord Birkenhead regarding burning of foreign cloth and asked him what steps the Government of India were instructed to take?

Mr. Crerar: I have seen the press report to that effect.

Mr. Duraiswami Iyengar: In pursuance of that question and answer in the Commons did the Government of India receive any instruction, general or otherwise, from the Secretary of State?

Mr. Crerar: No.

Mr. Ramnarayan Singh: Are Government aware that this arrest of Mr. Gandhi has created a great excitement in the minds of the people of India.

Mr. Crerar: I am prepared to recognise that that may be so.

Mr. Ramnarayan Singh: Are Government aware that Mr. Gandhi is the one man who has succeeded to a large extent in weaning away the youth of India from revolutionary movement?

Mr. Crerar: That appears to me to be a hypothetical question.

Mr. Duraiswami: Did police officers in Calcutta take the advice of the Advocate General of Bengal about application of that Act to particular circumstances of this case?

Mr. Crerar: I have no information to that effect. I have placed the House in full possession of the facts with which I am acquainted.

"SUB JUDICE".

Continuing Mr. Crerar said: I hoped the Hon. Member will not press me to make a further statement on the matter which is now "sub judice."

Mr. Ramnarayan Singh: Are Government aware that Mr. Gandhi is the greatest saviour of British life in this country?

No answer was given.

Mr. Duraiswami: Will the Home Member of the Government of India call for a correspondence from the local Government and see if they can see their way to direct withdrawal of the prosecution?

Mr. Crerar: This matter is Subjudice. I must respectfully adhere to my decision. It would be improper for me to make any statement on the merits of the case.

Mr. Duraiswami: Is the Home Member aware that it is only when a matter is subjudice that the question of withdrawal of prosecution arises. No answer was given.

Mr. Ramnarayan Singh: Are Government aware that Mahatma Gandhi's arrest may disturb peace and order in this country.

Mr. Crerar: I trust, Sir, that will not be a consequence.—A. P.

NO STUDENT NEED APPLY!

Muslim League's Call for Members

A BULLETIN ISSUED FROM IMPERIAL CAPITAL

NEW RELHI, March 7.

The Central Iffice of the All-India Muslim League has issued the following bulletin regarding the forthcoming session of the League in Delhi during the Easter:—

Having regard to the singular importance of the session and in anticipation of a large assemblage of members, it is pointed out that enrolment of members to the League will be open for all above 21 years, but not to students and applications for membership can be made before March 28th accompanied with five rupees fee and six rupees annual subscription. This will enable those who are desirous of joining the League to join it and make it a fully representative gathering as only members will have a right to participate in the proceedings and to vote.—A. P.

MR. KRISHNAMURTI REACHES NEW YORK

LONDON, March 6.

New York.—Mr. J. Krishnamurti has arrived from Europe for several months' stay in the Theosophist colony in Los Angeles.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA PRESS RAIDED

COPIES OF EX-DETENU'S BOOK SEIZED

CALCUTTA, March 5.

It is reported that late this evening, the C.I.D. searched the Saraswati Press and the Saraswati Library and seized all available copies of the book "Deshparichaya" by Mr. Arun Chandra Guha, an at detenu. It is understood that the book was proscribed by the Bengal Government.—A. P.

MYSTERIOUS ILLNESS

EUROPEAN OFFICERS OF STEAMER AFFECTED

RANGOON, Mar. 6.

The captain, the Chief Engineer, the Doctor and twentyone others, mostly European officers of the steamship "Yorkshire" which is to sail homeward tomorrow have been taken ill in quick succession, the trouble being abdominal. All have been admitted into the contagious hospital and two stewardesses to the General Hospital. The cause has not yet been diagonised but all are improving.

MR. DE VALERA RELEASED

ENTRAINED FOR DUBLIN

LONDON, Mar. 6.

Mr. De Valera has been released and placed on a train bound for Dublin—Reuter

WOMAN WITH ALIEN HUSBAND

MISS WILKINSON'S BILL FOR RETENTION OF BRITISH NATIONALITY

LONDON, March 6.

In the House of Commons Miss Ellen Wilkinson, (Lab.) introduced a bill seeking to enable a British woman marrying foreigner to retain her nationality, unless she declares her desire to assume her husband's nationality. The bill respects the nationality of a foreign woman, who marries an Englishman, but provides a much simpler arrangement if she later desires to become English.

Miss Wilkinson asked what was the view of the Imperial Conference.

Mr. William Joynson-Hicks, Home Secretary, said that he was the chairman of a sub-committee at the last Imperial Conference. All except one Dominion—which had objections on various grounds—favoured the proposal, but it was decided that it was not desirable to have a different nationality lay for different parts of the Empire and therefore the matter was postponed still the next Conference.—Reuter.

COL. WEDGWOOD'S SUGGESTION FOR STOPPING FORCED LABOUR

LONDON, March 6.

Speaking at Forced Labour Conference Col. Wedgwood pleaded for the creation of the anti-slavery societies and for pioneers to go and settle in the colonies to carry on the work in order eradicate the pernicious custom of extracting forced labour from the tropical natives.—Free Press Beam Service.

INDIA OFFICE UNCONCERNED

ATTACHES NO IMPORTANCE TO MAHATMA'S ARREST

LONDON, March 6.

It is gathered that India Office attaches no importance to the arrest of Mahatmaji. He had been arrested at is held under the local act for alleged breaking of police orders and will only be liable to a small fine or a short term of imprisonment.—Free Press Beam Service.

KENYA, AS A PROTECTORATE

"Daily Mail's" Forecast

WHITES IN ROLE OF INJURED INNOCENCE!

LONDON, March 7.

It is understood that the Cabinet has considered the recommendations of Hilton-Young Commission and approved of the appointment of a Governor-General for all the three territories. The Cabinet also approved of the immediate appointment of a High Commissioner to start work in Kenya, particularly in connection with the composition of the legislature.

The "Daily Mail" indicates the formation of a protectorate which will help in working mineral and other rich deposits calculated to relieve unemployment.

IN THE ROLE OF MARTYRED-INNOCENCE.

The paper also publishes the Tanganiyaka white settlers appeal to Col. Amery, the Secretary of State for Colonies, with reference to the dispute between them and the local Governor over the land settlement. The settlers complain that they are weary unto death complaining, apologising and explaining for being allowed to live in that country. They also complain of the contemptuous treatment meted out to them by the authorities. Their only fault was making two blades grow where one grew before and bringing the "blessings" of European civilisation and saving the natives from extermination.—Free Press Beam Service.

HILTON YOUNG COMMISSION

CABINET GENERALLY APPROVES OF PROPOSALS

LONDON, Mar. 7.

Newspapers understand that the Cabinet has now generally approved of the Hilton Young Commission's proposals on East and Central Africa, and intends to appoint High Commissioner, probably a Colonial Office Official experienced in the East African administration.—Reuter.

AMERICAN AIR TRANSPORT

SENSATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

NEW YORK, March 6

Sensational developments in regard to air transporation yesterday reminded older Wall Street operators of early days of railway development.

Following the announcement of the formation of a 35,000,000 dollar aviation holding company to acquire a number of large aviation concerns which will be promoted by an important group of bankers, headed by the Lehman brothers and Harrimans came the news that a merger is being arranged of four giant air companies in the Middle West with a capital of over 50,000,000 dollars.

After this it was reported that a third company, namely New York Air Terminals had purchased 1,000 acres of New Jersey swampland in the vicinity of New York destined to become the world's greatest air port.

Public eagerness to secure 2,000,000 shares of the new aviation holding company is so great that they have already been oversubscribed although the issue will not be made before March 8.—Reuter

AMANULLAH PREPARES FOR ATTACK ON KABUL

Thousands of Men Enlist in His Army

SIR F. HUMPHREYS LEAVES FOR DELHI

(Passed by Censor.)

PESHAWAR, March 6.

A letter from Kandahar states that regular and irregular troops are pouring in huge numbers from different parts of the country. After the parties entered Kandahar with banners of their tribes, King Amanullah Khan personally received each party and greeted them for their carrying arms to save the freedom and liberty of their nation and country.

It is further added that the King would have started on the 15th and as the road is not in good order they will travel at 11 miles a day. It is also stated Ulaya Hazrat, the mother of Amanullah, is still at Herat, busy collecting men for the support of her son.

Sardar Mohammed Yunis Khan who, after his desertion from Asmar, a few days ago left for Kandahar via Peshawar, had been deputed towards Balkh and General Abdul Karim Khan returned to Heart where he will await royal orders. It further appears from the letter that 25,000 to 30,000 men are ready if need be to accompany the King on his march.—Free Press.

SIR F. HUMPHRES LEAVES FOR DELHI

PESHAWAR, March 7.

Sir Francis Humphrys left Peshawar today for Delhi.—A. P.

NADIR KHAN'S PLANS

PESHAWAR, Mar. 6.

Prior to his depriture from Peshawar General Nadir Khan wished to express hearty thanks for the numerous messages and latters wishing him success which he had received, to which, he said, he could not reply individually owing to his illness. The General added that he hoped to succeed in his mission of establishing peace in Afghanistan without bloodshed. He once more emphasised that there was necessity for implicit confidence being placed in him, as he knew his country and its people thoroughly well. He laid stress on his belief that bloodshed could hardly restore peace in the present circumstances. A bloodless revolution was, therefore, quite essential.

The General could not see the wisdom of the advice so fervently impressed upon him. For proceeding to Kandahar, as although he personally very much doubted the correctness of the report of Amanullah having been considrably strengthtened in Kandahar, yet, even if that proved correct, the General's going there could not in any way add to that strength. On the other hand, he thought that if he proceeded to Kandahar that step was sure to hamper his endeavours to establish peace without bloodshed, since his proceeding to Kandahar would be construed as willingness on his part to join in a bloody war, while nothing could be more remote from his inclinations. Furthermore, he had very strong doubts as to the possibility of success by fighting against Bacha-i-Saqqa, who possessed all the arms and aminunition and the treasure accumulated since the times of Amir Abdul Rahman.—A. P.

SIRDAR SHAHWALI KHAN LEAVES FOR KHOST

PESHAWAR, Mar. 6.

(CENSORED)

General Nadir Khan with his mother and Sirdar Shahwali Khan left Peshawar this morning on his way to Khost. Sirdar Hashim Khan has also left for Dakka and Jalalabad. Sirdar Ali Ahmed Jan is still staying at Peshawar.—A. P.

AFGHAN STATE MONEY

AMANULLAH'S INSTRUCTIONS

PESHAWAR, March 6.

(Passed by Censor).

Captain Mohammed Hasham Khan of the Afghan Army with 50 sepoys from an Afghan post, Khillah Khar Laegi, arrived at Kohat and left for Kandahar. The rifles and other accoutrements which they brought with them were according to the regulations handed over to the Political Agent, the Kurram Agency.

The Afghan Trade Agent at Parachinar, a loyal servant of Amanullah Khan, had some 62 maunds of silver. He wrote to the King for instructions as to its disposal. And on the King's orders, he has now sent it on to the Afghan Consul-General at Delhi.—Free Press.

BRISK RECRUITING FOR AMANULLAH'S ARMY

It is understood that recruits are being actively enlisted for Amanullah's army and are being sent to Kalat-I-Ghilzai, an important post betwen Kandahar and Ghazni, Abdul Karim, the Governor of Kandahar, is reported to have gone to Hazara country to enlist further support for Amanullah.—A. P.

EXCITEMENT IN PESHAWAR

NADIR KHAN'S SUDDEN DEPARTURE

PESHAWAR, March 6.

Once more General Nadir Khan has given tangible proof of his great military genius by believing all forecasts of his movements and his programme by suddenly leaving Peshawar to-day for Southern Afghanistan. His surprise was quite unexpected and no one, not even his doctor who had been urging him not to leave his bed on pain of endangering his life, not even those who saw him and had the pleasure of a talk with him yesterday were prepared for this move.

IDLE SPECULCATORS.

Some say that he feared that, pennilless as he was, he had no immediate hope of bringing the Shinwari rebels to his point of view. Others say that he took the threat of the Afridis too seriously and without any following thought that instead of accomplishing his misssion of terminating the present trouble in Afghanistan he himself would be creating another and lading himself ito it by going at this juncture to Jelalabad province. So he has in his place sent his brother, Mohammed Hesham Khan as his viceroy to hold a JIRGHA of maliks of the warring tribes

(Continued on page 8.)

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MR. KELKAR CARRIES THE DAY IN ASSEMBLY

India Must be Self-sufficient in Supply of Salt

—:o:—

BENGALI'S PATRIOTISM AND CHESHIRE SALT

Mr. Neogy Explodes the Myth Sky-high

NEW RELHI, March 7.

In the Legislative Assembly the non-official strength having considerably improved the Government sustained a defeat to-day on Mr. Kelkar's token cut censuring the Government for not making India self-supporting in the matter of salt supply. Mr. Kelkar's motion was carried by 61 votes to 43 amidst non-official cheers—

There was quite a large attendance of members in the Assembly to-day as the annual group photograph was fixed for this morning and was taken in the open courtyard of the Assembly Chamber. No questions were asked to-day and the House proceeded to the discussion of demands for grants. 322 cuts, some genuine and others token cuts, appeared on the order paper, but, as usual, very small proportion of these are likely to be discussed during the five days allotted for the purpose.

GOVT: BUSINESS FOR NEXT WEEK

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, March 7.

Mr. Crerar announced the course of Government business for the next week. He said owing to the inadvertant absence of Sir B. N. Mitra yesterday consideration of the Workmen's Compensation Bill was not moved and the Government programme was thus behind the time. It was proposed that the Assembly should meet on the 16th, when this Bill would be discussed: also motions to circulate the Income-Tax Bill and the Presidency Towns Insolvency Bill would be considered by the House.

Sir B. N. Mitra apologised to the Chair and the House for his absence when he was called upon to move consideration of Workmen's Compensation's Bill yesterday.

The President said he was glad at this voluntary apology.

The President then announced that the following members had been elected to constitute the Standing Finance Committee on Railways:—

Mr. (Fazal Rahimtoolah, Mr. Nilkantadas, Mr. T. B. Roy, Mr. N. C. Chundur, Mr. Yusuf Imam, Mr. Dakkan, Mr. Chatterjee, Mr. Yamin Khan, Mr. Ghuznavi, Mr. Aney and Mr. D. P. Misra. Thus six Government nominees, four Congress candidates and one Nationalist succeeded.

The President announced that owing to the wihes of the Parties in the House the Parties in the House the following demands would be first discussed in order to enable them to discuss impotant questions of policy. Salt, Finance Department, Executive Council, Army Department, N. W. F. Province, Emigration and external. Having disposed of these the would begin in the normal order with Customs head.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar moved a cut of Rs. 100 under Salt to discuss the possibility of making India self-supporting in despect of salt suply. A. P.

MR. KELKAR'S SPEECH.

Mr. Kelkar said the whole question was weather India could be self-supporting in the matter of salt consumption. The average consumption per head in India, after taking into account the requirements for industrial, agricultural, and medical needs of the country, was sixteen pounds a year. With this figure they had a deficit of about 2,67,000 a year. Mr. Kelkar held that amount could eassiy be manufactured in India as they had a very long coast line, sunshine, cheap labour, inherited skill and sufficient capital for the needs of the salt industry. What they required was to modernise their methods of production. For this the speaker urged that Government should establish a Board of Research for the salt industry. Government should further give carriage facilities by providing cheapp rates of railway transport and by encouraginte Indian shipping companies to carry smaller quantities of freight. He blamed Government for neglecting their duty and ignoring the recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Committee because they did not at them. The least the Government could do was to recommnd this case to the Tariff Board and if was wrong for the Central Board of Revenue to say that it was not a basic industry of the country.

BENGALIS AND CHASHIRE SALT.

Mr. Neogy said that Government was responsible for creating a taste for Cheshire salt and for preventing the growth of the indigenous salt industry. The charge against Benga was that she was noot merely fastidious in her taste but that she was not patriotic enough to accept Indian made salt, even though it might be available at the same price as foreign salt. Mr. Neogy then traced the history of the salt industry in Bengal from 1788 when it was prosperous in the province. During the Swadeshi agitation days people wanted indigenous salt but the last vestiges of manufacturing salt were removed by Gocernment impoing restrictions. During the war there was great shortage in supply of salt and then also Government found sufficient excuse for not going ahead in the matter of making Bengal and India self-supporting.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas said that merely narrating the history of the salt industry was hardly likely to help the Finance Member in the constructive work he wished to do. The Finance Department's resolutions on the subject stated the salt industry could not be referred to the Tariff Board, not being a basic industry of India. The speaker challenged this statement. Government must give up, he said, the penny wise and pound foolish policy and refer the whole subject to the Tariff Board with a view to protect the industry.

Mr. Duraiswami Iyengar said that salt manufacture could be a cottage industry, only if Government made up their mind. Import of foreign salt was folly. British people could take away Indian cotton, Indian sugar, Indian wheat but they could not take away the Indian sea. The salt manufactured in India had the same chemical hroperties as foreign salt; only it was not so white.

SIR G. RAINY REPLIES.

Sir George Rainy, the Commerce Member, entered into an elaborate defence of the Government decision not to refer the question of profection for the salt industry to the Tariff Board. He assured the House that he would go into the matter with Sir George Schuster in order to find out whether there was adequate ground for reconsideratton of last years decisoo. Several speakers had attributed the present position of the industry in India to the policy adopted by the East India Company and by the Government of India. Figures however, revealed that only 4 per cent of the total consumption and 13 per cent of the total imports came from Britain.

Mr. Kelkar:—What was the position when you began the policy?

Mr. Neogy:—You lost your ground on account of your policy.

Sir eorge Rainy replied: I am speaking of to-day's position. (Hear hear). That position is that the great bulk of the imported salt comes from countries other than the United Kingdom. The main difficulties in way of the manufacture of salt near Fengal were low density, lower production of salt, damp weather and frequently recurring storms. In these conditions the manufacture of salt on an economic basis was imposible. Government did not regard their decicion of last year as the laws of the Medes and the Presians. Sir George Schuster had come with fresh mind. The nature of the case for an enquiry might have changed.

Mr. Nilkanthdas pleaded the caseof the Orissa salt manufactureur. He said that till recently the Bunga salt was regarded as about the bes in India but salt being a State monopoly Government had prohibited its manufacture on the ground that there was shortage of fuel which was necessary for the process of evoporation. He said that Bunga salt was a sort of cottage industry and needed no great amount of fuel. The motive behind the action of the authorities was to kill the industry in the interests of Liverpool.

Mr. Sarfaraz Hussain Khan held that freights could be made cheap if only Government had the will to do so and utilised the empty wagons coming from Madras side.

Mr. Tok Ky (Burma) said that Government by imposing a duty of 250 per cent on the manufacture salt in Burma had killed that industry. Inspite of this foreign imports in salt were going down in Burma and the people preferred local salt to the foreign substitute.

FINANCE MEMBER SPEAKS.

Sir George Schuster replying on the debate said that it might be argued that the Salt Department might have done more to encourage the manufacture of white-crushed salt. He said Government had indirectly encouraged private enterprise at Karachi to manufacture this salt, and the salt thus produced had advanced to a commercial stage. The important question was: would a sufficient supply of skilled labour be available at Karachi for still larger manufacture? He would shortly visit Karachi and the Finance Member invited Mr. DDuraiswami Iyengar to accompany him. Sir George said that since last May when the Government resolution was published events had moved so that it was now possible to say that there was a "prima facie" case in respect of submission of the case to the Tariff Board.

The speaker replied at length to the point raised by Si rPurshotamdas Thakurdas regarding the causes of speculation, and agreed that Government should not allow a position to continue which might enable merchants to corner the supply of salt, but while a sufficient margin must be kept, it must be borne in mind that there might be loss in the shape of interest on the cost of production and by deterioration.

The Finance Member informed Mr. Nilkanthdas that the Government of India were not aware of the efforts of the Raja of Parikud to manufacture salt. They would make enquiries from the local Government. He added that while Government considered it uneconomical to manufacture salt from sea water on the Orissa coast, it would give every encouragement to private enterprise.

Mr. Kelkar's token cut was then voted upon and carried amidst non-official cheers by 61 votes to 43.

The salt demand was then passed minus Rs. 100.—A. P.

COASTAL RESERVATION BILL

—:o:—

AGREEMENT IN SELECT COMMITTEE?

NEW DELHI, March 6.

A meeting of the Select Committee on the Coastal Reservation Bill was held to-day, when, it is learnt, agreement was reached, that within the period of five years, all ships on the coastal trade should be Indian-owned. The supporters of the Bill are stated to have accepted the argument, that oil tankers carrying oil in bulk should be excluded from the scope of the Bill. Regarding the penalty, it was generally approved that the clause providing for a fine of Rs. 10,000 and six months simple imprisonment hould remain, and thatt any owner who contravened the terms of his license should stand the risk of losing his deposit also. Opposition to the principle of the Bill continues. No day for further discussion of the Bill is available in this session of the Assembly.—A. P.

TIDE OF BATTLE TURNS

—:o:—

MEXICAN REBELS ROUTED

MEXICO CITY, March 6.

The tide of battle has turned in favour of the Government according to a communique which states that the Fedral Troops have retaken Monterey and are confident of recapturing Vera Cruz in three days.

The revolution'ts retain ascendancy, in the north and claim successes from Guaymas to Sonora where isolated bodies of Federal Troops have taken to the mountains. The Federal Troops are apparently abandoning the State of Sinaloa and have evacuated Government employees from Mazatlan.

The Government announces that General Escobar, the rebel Commander, has been defeated and is fleeing.

The American tourists in Mexico City have petitioned to the Ambassador, asking for a special train to take them home. Hitherto both the Federal Troops and the insurgents have respected foreign property.—Reuter.

BELGIAN ACTIVIST RELEASED

—:o:—

"FORGERY DOES NOT PERMIT DETENTION"

BRUSSELS, March 6.

Albert Frank Heine, the Belgian Activist, who was arrested in connection with the alleged Franco-Belgian Military Convention has been released by an order of the examining magistrate, in accordance with the application of the Public Prosecutor.

It is semi-officially stated that the charge of passport forgery does not justify his detention while though the examination has clearly shown that he is the author of forged documents published by the "Utrechts-he Dtgblad", that under the Belgian penal law, does not constitute any ground for detention.—Reuter.

Lala Sriram, Senior Vice-President Delhi Municipality, has offered Rs. 25,000 for a Maternity Hospital in Delhi.—Free Press.

BOYCOTT CAMPAIGN IN BOMBAY

—:o:—

MR. JAMNADAS DOULATRAM'S SUGGESTIONS TO B. P. C. C.

Mr. Jajramdas Doulatram M.L.C. responded to the invitation of the B.P.C.C. at its meeting held on Thursday evening and put forward practical suggestions to carry out effective boycott of foreign cloth and popularising Khaddar in Bombay.

The meeting was convened specially to discuss how to enforce the Working Committee's decision regarding the boycott of foreign cloth. Mr. N. B. Deshpande presided.

After dealing with the desirability and urgency of undertaking a vigorous boycott campaign of foreign cloth, Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, said that the B.P.C.C. should consider whether it would be able to sanction a sum of money for the District Committees to enable them to take up the work in hand at once.

As to he procedure of work, he suggested the starting of a Volunteer Corps whose duty it should be to approach wearers of foreign cloth and induce them to buy Khaddar and if possible obtain a pledge from them never to wear foreign cloth.

Wherever possible collect foreign cloth and arrange bon-fires. The volunteers were also to approach dealers in foreign cloth and persuade them to stop further indents from England.

KHADI BAZAAR.

The speaker laid stress on organising a grand Khadi Bazaar during the Congress Week and securing an All-India leader like Pandit Motilal Nehru to open it. He had no doubt at all that the presence of Panditji would have an electrifying effect and would stimulate the public interest in the movement.

MONEY TO SET BALL ROLLING.

Mr. K. B. Sauzgiri moved that a sum to the extent of Rs. 150 be granted to each District Congress Committee for the purpose of starting the boycott campaign. He also moved the appointment of a Central Committee consisting of one member from each District to organise the campaign.

The proposition was unanimously adopted.

PANDIT MALAVIYA AS A WRESTLER

—:o:—

LAHORE LAWYER AS RIVAL

AMRITSAR, Mar. 4.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is to have a wrestling match with Lala Dunichand, a barrister of Lahore, and Dr. Kitchlew with Lala Ruplal Puri in connection with the physical culture movement organised by the All-India Congress Working Committee.

It is stated that other matches, between prominent Congress leaders may be arranged.—The "Pioneer".

PROF. KAZI'S ELECTION TO SENATE.

(From A Correspondent.)

BROACH, Mar. 5.

A meeting of the members of the Broach Municipality was held to-day to consider various items one of which was about the nomination of a candidate for the new Senate of the Bombay University. Prof. M. A. Kazi, M.A. (Baroda College), who is in direct touch with the University in various capacities as a co-opted member of the Senate, a member of the Board of Studies (Persian, Arabic, Urdu), formerly a lecturer in Arabic and Urdu under the Inter-Collegiate Lecture system in Elphinston College was elected with a majority.

COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY FOR BOMBAY RIOTS

—:o:—

Home Member's Announcement

CHIEF JUSTICE'S "NO" TO COUNCIL

Immediately after question time on Thursday, Hon. the Home Member made the following statement in regard to the Committee of Inquiry in connection with the recent disturbances in Bobay.

Hon. Mr. Hotson said:—

"I desire to make a brief statement regarding the recent motion for the adjournment of the House. Government have carefully considered the question of an inquiry into the recent disturbances in Bombay afresh in view of the desire expressed by the House on that occasion that a Committee of Enquiry should be appointed, and are willing to accede to that desire.

CHIEF JUSTICE'S "NO."

"A Committee will, therefore, be appointed as soon as its composition can be settled and the consent of those invited to join it obtained. I regret to have to inform the House that the Honourable the Chief Justice who has already been asked to preside over the Committee, has refused for reasons the force of which Government fully appreciate. Government will secure the services of another Chairman whose impartiality and ability will similarly command general confidence.

"As regards the other two members of the Committee, since Government are fully in accord with the opinion expressed on the floor of this House that there is the proper number. I understand that the names of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola and Sir Chumilal Mehta would be acceptable to all. These gentlemen are being invited to serve and I hope they will find themselves able to spare the time for this important public duty.

"We propose to ask the Committee to assemble at an early date to draw up their programme and to decide when they will meet to take evidence."

TERMS OF REFERENCE

"The terms of reference will be as follows:—

"To enquire into the recent disturbances in Bombay, their cause and origins, the course which they took, and measures adopted by Government to suppress them, and make recommendations."

"The Committee will have to decide whether to hold its meetings in public or in camera, or partly the one and partly the other.

'Meanwhile we shall proceed with the compilation of the report which I mentioned last week, it will undoubtedly assist the Committee in its investigations."

GOVT. OUT FOR DESPERATE FIGHT.

—:o:—

Mr. Sen Gupta on Mahatma's Arrest

JESSORE, March 6.

Srijut J. M. Sen-Gupta, interviewed by the Free Press of India on the arrests of Mahatma Gandhi and Srijut Kiran Sankar Roy, said:

"Although the news was not quite a shock, I was surprised to receive the telegram informing me that Mahatmaji and Sjt. Kiran Sankar Roy have been arrested under Sec. 38 Cl. 2 of the Calcutta Police Act. It is clear from this that unlike as in 1920, the Government both here and in England propose to follow what is commonly termed the policy of the "strong man" from the very beginning.

Section 66 of the Calcutta Police Act was never intended to be used for a political purpose. The Act as well as this Section thereof existed even in 1921. Although in every part of Calcutta, not to speak of numerous meetings in the mofussil, foreign clothes had been burnt for year after year, the executive never till now thought of prostituting the provisions of this section for political purposes of this nature.

It is foolish on our part to think that the executive would keep within the spirit of the letter of the law, when their purpose is to stifle every political movement which consolidates the strength of the nation or attempts in that direction.

The Government is out for a desperate fight and thinks that their purpose would be served if they strike, strike hard and strike quickly. That is the way with all despotic ogvernments, and that is also the sure way for the overthrow of such autocratic powers."—Free Press.

BENGAL RISES TO THE OCCASION

—:o:—

BOYCOTT PROPAGANDA IN FULL SWING

CALCUTTA, Mar. 6.

A meeting organized by the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee was held on Wednesday at Shraddhanand Park, the scene of Monday night's disturbance, under the presidency of Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, when the boycott of foreign cloth was urged. The President, at the outset, warned the speakers not to discuss the legality or otherwise of the Police action on Monday night, or the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy, as these were 'subjudice'. He urged the audience to carry out an intensive propaganda for the boycott of foreign cloth. He also informed the audience that they were not going to make bonfiares of such cloth in public parks as it was the desire of Gandhiji not to do so until and unless the matter was decided by the Court on the 26th instant.

COUNTRY BEING DRAINED.

Mr. Bose said that crores of rupees were being drained from the country for the importation of British goods, particularly foreign cloth. They must stop this importation by all means. He appealed to young men to visit every village and carry on an intensive propaganda for the boycott of foreign cloth. They should establish Congress Committees in every town and village and make these organisations powerful. Three conditions must be fulfilled to make their organisation and propaganda a success. They should (1) enlist themselves as members of the Congress; (2) raise funds; and (3) enlist themselves as volunteers. Mr. Bose said that they had decided to enroll five lakhs of Congress members in the course of the year, raise Rs. two lakhs and enlist 1,000 volunteers from each district of Bengal. If they could succeed in the attempt he was confident of their success.

Proceeding, Mr. Bose said that the flame that had been kindled on Monday night at this very place would not be extinguished so long as a single piece of foreign cloth remained in the country.

BONFIRE.

In response to the President's appeal, a larger number of foreign cloth was thrown on the President's table. After the meeting the President, accompanied by a large number of those present, proceeded to 164, Bowbazar Street, where the clothes were burnt in the presence of a large gathering.—A. P.

SEQUEL TO BONFIRE MEETING

—:o:—

ARRESTED PERSONS ON TRIAL

CALCUTTA, Mar. 6.

As a sequel to the burning of foreign cloths at the Shraddhanand Park on 4th March Surajnarain Giri and twenty-five others (eight Mahomedans, one Nepali, one Christian, sixteen Hindus) who were arrested were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on charges of being members of an unlawful assembly, rioting and assaulting police in the execution of their duties.

The defence counsel submitted that he had not been properly instructed as his clients were released only on Tuesday afternoon and they had also to attend identification parade on Wednesday morning.

The Public Prosecutor informed the Magistrate that it would be better to take up the case as early as possible as he wanted to show the court fresh injuries.

EVIDENCE OF DY. COMMISSIONER.

Mr. E. N. Banerjee, Deputy Commissioner of Police, stated that on 1st March "Forward" published a notice to the effect that there would be a meeting at the Shraddhanand Park at which Mahatma Gandhi would deliver a speech and foreign cloth would be burnt. This announcement was under the signature of Kiran Sankar Roy. The Commissioner of Police wrote to Roy on 4th March informing him that lighting of a bonfire in the Square was illegal and asked him to prevent it if possible. Witness saw Roy at his house. Roy said he would consult the Mahatma on the matter. The Mahatma delivered a speech in the course of which he said that he would take all responsibility in the matter of the burning of foreign cloth. The witness directed the police not to allow this to be done if possible, and if it was done to try to extinguish the flames. The fire started inside the Square about sixty paces off Amherest Street entrance. There was a big bundle of cloth. There were about ten thousand people inside the Square and it took the police some time to get near the fire. But when they extinguished the flames and put a cordon round the fire the crowd got excited. Witness telephoned to Lalbazar for reinforcement which arrived soon after. Brickbats were hurled at the police from the Eastern side of the Square, where there was an empty plot of ground. Witness warned the crowd. Several policemen were hit. Witness then started clearing the crowd. Witness added that he had occasion to go to the house of U. C. Banerjee which was close to the Square. He was pelted with bricks and some of the shutters of the house of U. C. Banerjee were damaged. On the arrival of mounted police brickbats began to be thrown at police from Harrison Road to Bowbazar Street. Throwing of brickbats continued till 11 p.m. 26 arrests were made. About 30 persons were injured and they were removed to hospital. Mr. Banerjee continuing said that tables and chairs supplied to reporters at the meeting were broken and their arms and legs were used for assaulting policemen.

Sergeant Standloff next appeared before the Magistrate with bandaged head.

Several other witnesses were also examined.

The case was adjourned till March 11.—A. P.

BONFIRE AT NAGPUR

NAGPUR CITY, March 7.

A mass meeting was held here last evening in the Town Hall Lawns under the auspices of the local Youth League, Mr. Ruikar presiding.

Messrs. Dhavale, Nizamuddin, Deshmukh, Bar-at-Law, Dr. Paranjape, and others advised the audience to boycott the Simon Commission, and condemned the Government for arresting Gandhiji.

The meeting terminated amidst great enthusiasm.

Afterwards coats and other dress made of foreign cloth, were burned.—Free Press.

—:o:—

AMANULLAH PREPARES FOR ATTACK ON KABUL

—:o:—

(Continued from page 7.)

and settle the terms of peace with them.

TO TEST SINCERETY.

Accompanied by his brother Shaw Wali Khan he himself has gone to Khost country via the Kurram Parachinar route. His admirers say that by his victory at Thall in 1919 he is held in great esteem and even reverence by the tribes of tat part of Afghanistan and so he has gone there to canvass for their practical help and sympathies and also to test for himself his sway over tribes. If he succeeds he will return to Jelalabad and with their help force his decisions on the otherwise unwilling Shinwaris.

General Nadir Khan had indeed after the Khost rebellion of 1924 used his influence with King Amanullan to seek pardon for certain tribes of that province; and for that reason the tribes are greatly indebted to him.

WHAT HIS ENEMIES PAY.

As against all this, the General's enemies who are principally supporters of King Amanullah say that, fearing that Amanullah has against all expectations begun his attack on Kabul too soon and unmindful of his own health, he has set out to Khost to set up the tribes against Amanullah.

KOHAT TAKEN BY SURPRISE

PESHAWAR, March 6.

(Passed by Censor).

General Nadir Khan and his brother Sardar Shawalli Khan left Peshawar today for Kohat. The inhabitants of the latter place unexpectedly saw a motor car in the bazaar, and some one cried out the identity of the General.

In a few minutes, people flocked round the car, and Pir, Shahinsha and Ghulam Mohammed, Khilafat workers, received the brothers. The former in a short speech said it was time for the General to stand under the flag of Amanullah and loyally support him.

The General replying said:

"I am fully aware of the situation in Afghanistan. Our duty is to save its freedom and liberty. I ask you my brothers to have faith in me. We shall take no step which shall fail against Islam or our nation." Some one in the crowd cried, "May God seat King Amanullah on the throne," to which the General and his brother responded with "Amen."

The General was asked to stay at Kohat, but he replied that arrangements had already been made and that he will stay at Alizai in the Kurram valley, Alizai is about sixty miles from Kohat.

Sardar Hassam Khan also left for Jelalabad to-day.—Free Press.

MR. SHAMDASANI ON WAR PATH

"MUNICIPAL GENERAL ELECTIONS NOT VALID"

ACCUSES MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER AND STAFF OF LAXITY

A large number of City fatners appeared in person before the Chief Judge, Small Causes Court on Thursday, when the petition filed by Mr. P. D. Shamdasani, a defeated candidate in the recent Municipal Elections from the "B" Mandvi Ward, against the Municipal Commissioner and 26 successful candidates from different wards, alleging that the whole Municipal Election was null and void, was called up for hearing.

The petitioner alleged that the elections were not conducted in conformity with the provisions of the Municipal Act and that there was no good and valid election of Councillors at the Ward Elections under the Act for the ensuing triennium.

The applicant appeared in person while the Municipal Commissioner was defended by Mr. Blair of Messrs. Crawford Bailey and Co. The rest of the respondents either appeared in person or were represented by Counsels.

"NO VALID ELECTION."

The petitioner in the course of his petition submitted that under the City of Bombay Municipal Act the Municipal Commissioner fixed Tuesday, the 22nd January 1929 as the Election day for the Ward Election and the 29th January for taking of the poll. The result of the poll was declared on February 4 and according to the same the petitioner among others was declared unsuccessful.

For reasons which he stated in details in the course of his petition, the petitioner submitted that all the proceedings with respect to the taking of the poll on January 29 instead of January 30 and the declaration of the result thereof, were illegal, invalid, inoperative, void and formed no part of election.

He therefore prayed for an order declaring that there was no good and valid election of Councillors under the Ward Elections under the Act for the ensuing triennium as the elections were not conducted fairly, properly and in conformity with the law, and that the election of all the respondents from 2 to 27 and every one of them was null and void.

ISSUES FOR DECISION.

His Honour after going through the petition framed the following issues for decision:

1. Whether the Municipal Commissioner was bound or not to fix Wednesday January 30, 1929 for taking the poll as required by Section 27 (1) of the Act.
2. Whether the Municipal Commissioner was not bound advertise the notifications with regard to the elections in all the newspapers published in Bombay so as to give the widest publicity to the matter referred to in the notification?
3. Whether the Corporation was not bound to frame rules under Section 29 and fix the hours during which polling stations shall be opened under Clause C thereof and whether the Corporation has not failed in that duty. Whether the Corporation had any power to delegate to the Commissioner the duty imposed upon it under Section 29 (1) of the Act?
4. Whether the time fixed by the Commissioner under such delegated powers was valid and binding. (Mr. Blair denied that any delegation of duty was involved).
5. Whether the Superintendents appointed by the Commissioner failed to conduct the election fairly and properly as required by rule 3.?
6. Whether the Commissioner had not committed a breach of the provisions of Rule 21 of the Election Rules?
7. Whether in view of the above the election of all the successful candidates (respondents 2 to 27) and the proceedings in connection therewith was illegal, void and inoperative?

NO ALLEGATIONS AGAINST PERSON.

In reply to His Honour, the petitioner stated that he had no allegations to make against any one of the respondents personally. His complaint was against the Municipal Commissioner and his staff for the general laxity in observing the letter of the Law.

Court: Do you require the presence of all the respondents in court from day to day?

Upon receiving a reply in the negative, His Honour dispensed with the attendance of respondents Nos. 2 to 27 until further orders.

The case is proceeding.

MEXICAN REVOLUTION ENDS

—:o:—

FEDERAL TROOPS ROUT THE ENEMY

Mexico City.—The collapse of the revolution appears to be imminent at any rate in the State of Vera Cruz accordig to an official communique which states that the sanguinary street fighting in city of Vera Cruz between General Aguirres the rebel forces and the rebel troops who deserted him only ceased when the Consular Corps intervened to prevent further bloodshed. Armistice has been arranged on condition that Aguirre should leave city.

It is believed that he escaped by sea. According to other Government statement the enemy has been routed everywhere and that the Federal troops have recaptured Orizaba Cordova and Jalapa.—Reuter.

MR. SANJANA IN ROLE OF A MONITOR OF TEE PRESS!

(Continued from page 7.)

bay riots in the Bombay Legislative Council on Thursday the discussion proceeded on Mr. Swaminaryan's cut motion. Mr. B. G. Pahalajani (Sukkar) supported the motion.

GROSS MISUSE OF GOVT. PROPERTY.

Mr. Amritlal Sheth (Ahmedabad), supporting the cut askedd a definite question to Government. Supposing he said, Mr. Sanjana, the Assistant to the Oriental Translator, would have utilized the material in his possession in writing articles in a nationalist paper supporting the popular movement, would Government have tolerated that conduct on the part of their officer? He was sure that if an officer had made bold to do such a thing he would have been instantly dismissed. Continuing, speaker told the House that he was himself the editor of a Gujarati weekly. He knew it very well that his paper was not subscribed to either by the "Times" or by Mr. Sanjana. However, some of the articles in his paper were extensively quoted in the columns of the "Times" by the writer "through Indian eyes." The action of Mr. Sanjana, the speaker maintained, constituted a gross misuse of Government property by a Government servant.

SHEER HYPOCRISY.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla (Bombay—North) said it was sheer hypocrisy on the part of Government when they declared times without number that they were promoting communal harmony. People had reasons to disbelieve these professions of Government. Coming to the "Times of India", the speaker emphasized the point that it had fallen to the lot of this paper to create material for making a strong case for the consideration of the Simon Commission. It was with that end in view that even during the recent riots, the "Times of India" was making every effort to foment communal hatred between Hindus and Muslims.

ATTITUDE OF GOVERNMENT.

The Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, Home Member, then made an exhaustive statement, explaining at considerable length the attitude of the Government in regard to the conduct of the Assistant to the Oriental Translator in writing the articles "Through Indian Eyes". To begin with, he said, he had to correct a misapprehension. The "Times of India" was not subsidized by Government. It was neither assisted nor patronized by Government. Its editor was as proud of the independence of his paper as the editor of any other paper. The Home Member had no doubt that the editor of the "Times" would repudiate the insinuation that he was in the secret of Government. If they read the leading article of the "Times of India" on the recent riots in Bombay, would they say that the article represented the views of Government?

Coming to the subject of the debate, the Home Member assured the House that until a very short time ago he had not the slightest idea as to who the writer was of those articles in the "Times of India". When the honourable members said that this writer was encouraged by Government, they were making a gross misstatement. Government were not aware that one of their servants was the writer of "Through Indian Eyes".

Adverting to the cut motion, the Home Member argued that such cuts were to be supported on their own merits. He could see that no member had made an attempt to support the cut on its merits. No one had suggested that the office of the Oriental Translator was over-staffed and on that account some retrenchment was necessary. Even if they dismissed Mr. Sanjana, it would be necessary to appoint somebody else in his place. In his opinion it would have been better if the debate had been raised on the token cut of one rupee. He trusted that after the explanation he was going to give, the mover would withdraw the cut motion.

"NOT OFFENDED CONDUCT RULES".

The Home Member then proceeded to argue the merits of the case under discussion. The whole attack in the House, he said, had been based on two grounds:

(1) Whether the conduct of Mr. Sanjna constituted an offence against the Government Servants' Conduct Rules, and
(2) Whether the articles "Through Indian Eyes" were as bad and wicked as they were depicted.

He could see from the debate that some of the speakers had not even read the rules governing the conduct of Government Servants although a copy of these rules had been kept in the Council Library. Mr. Nariman had read the rules but he had not quoted all that was pertinent. The Home Member remarked that Mr. Nariman's eminent forensic ability had not been well directed. He then read out to the House all the relevent rules and proceeded to interpret them. He came to the conclusion that the writer of "Through Indian Eyes" had not offended against any of these rules. There was no reason to assume that the writer had made use of the papers which had been entrusted to him in the course of his duty. Mr. Nariman, the Home Member remarked, was far too good a lawyer to quote anything that would go against his case. (Laughter).

MR. SANJANA AS A MONITOR.

The Home Member then put in a very lame defence of the articles appearing in the "Times". Were the articles so bad, after all? he asked. They were told he went on to argue, that these articles fomented communal feelings. Who were the readers of the "Times of India" he asked. Were not those readers educated people who were less given to communal feelings? They were told that there was no communal feeling except amongst "Mawalis" and "Badmashes". Could it be argued that "Mawalis" and "Badmashes" were readers of the "Times"? It was properly reasonable to anticipate that the readers of the "Times" read those articles in a dispassionate spirit. Again, these articles contained merely the extracts from the articles published in other papers. Had any of them protested against some of these articles when they first appeared in other papers? It was useless for any one, the Home Member added, to bury his head in the sand like the proverbial ostrich and believe that the articles of the type of "Through Indian Eyes" were not published every day, almost in every part of India. He was sure, he said in conclusion, that Mr. Sanjana had written those articles with a desire to improve the tone of newspaper writing in India. (Cries of hear, hear).

Mr. Mir Mohamed Baloch (Karachi) supported the cut in a vigorous Urdu speech in the course of which he made a fervent appeal to his Muslim friends to make a common cause with Hindus to defeat the common enemy.

GOVT. ACCUSED OF FOMENTING COMMUNAL FEELINGS.

Mr. Lalji Naranji (Indian Merchants' Chamber), supporting the cut, admitted that the "Times" was not a subsidized paper although its policy was on almost all occasions identical with the policy of Government. His contention, however, was that Government ought not to allow the officers in their pay to write articles in the public Press, calculated to set one community against another. The policy of Government so far had been to create and foment communal dissensions. He hoped that in future Government would warn their officers not to repeat the mistake which Mr. Sanjana had committed.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale (Satara) joined with the previous speaker in wishing that Government would stop their officer from writing any more articles in the "Times", which would tend towards creating communal feeling.

"VERY GOOD SERVICE".

Mr. D. A. Janvekar (Bijapur) attempted to be heroic by opposing the cut motion. Mr. Sanjana was according to him doing very good service to the whole of the country by placing right sort of views before the public. The speaker asked Government not to be frightened by the words of the opposition.

A motion for closure put a stop to any discussion which a number of non-official members wanted to carry on.

In winding up the debate, the mover asked Government whether Mr. Sanjana was a part-time or a whole-time servant. On learning that he was a whole-time officer, Mr. Swaminarayan further asked whether it was permissible that a whole-time Government servant should write in public Press and make money.

Hon. Mr. J. A. B. Hotson, Home Member, replying to the debate, assured the House that Government did not advocate nor had adopted a policy of "divide and rule". (Cries of hear, hear). Government had never done so in this country. (Laughter). Every effort of Government was directed to promote unity among Indian people with a view to their progress in the comity of nations. He could, however, give one assurance to those members of the House who had supported the cut. If they persuaded the Government to believe that the articles "Through Indian Eyes" were doing public harm, the Government would immediately stop the publication of these articles. In his opinion, the articles in question were within the bounds of legitimate criticism. Mr. Sanjana had shown a very great discretion in the choice of the extracts he gave from various papers in the country. Government had seriously considered this question and they had come to the conclusion that these articles did not constitute any offence against public interests. Government could not give any undertaking to the House that they would take any action to stop the publication of the articles in question.

There was considerable commotion when the House divided on Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan's motion. The result of the division came as a surprise to many. The motion was rejected, only 35 voting for it and 46 against. This was an ignominious defeat for the popular parties.

The House then proceeded to discuss Mr. Shivdasani's motion to omit the entire budget provision for the establishment of the four Commissioners in the Presidency. The debate on this motion got extremely lively towards the close of the day when Mr. Nariman made certain definite allegations against the Commissioners. The matter was still under discussion when the House adjourned to Friday, 1 p.m.

THE DIVISION LIST

—:o:—

"NOES."

The following 46 members voted against Mr. Swami Narayan's motion:—J Addyman, Hon. Moulvi Hafiuddin Ahmad, Khan Saheb Allabaksh; Rao Bahadur S N Angadi, R S Asavale; Balak Ram, Khan Bahadur Bhutto, S K Bole, D R H Browne, Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar, Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai, J B Desai; H. Dow, C J Freke, J Ghosal; Hon. Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatullah, C S C Harrison; Hon. J E B Hotson; Khan Saheb Isram, Hon. B V Jadhav; Major W F Jones, Khan Bahadur Khabro, H F Knight; E G Laird-MacGregor, S P Ligare, A W W Mackie; D Machachlan; Khan Saheb Mansuri, J B Martin, Sardar G N Majumdar; F Oliviera; A C Owen; Rao Saheb D R Patil, P W Patch, Hon. D B Pradhan, Hon. J L Rieu; W W Smart, J W Smyth; Dr. P G Solanki; Syed Munawar; Thakor of Kerwada; J P Thornber; C W A Turner, G A D Wasif, G Wiles, and G L Winterbotham.

"AYES."

The following 35 voted for the motion:—H J Amin; N A Bechar; M G Bhosle; I W Bhurgri; N B Chandrachud; B Desai; Rao Saheb D P Desai; L M Deshpande, Dr. Dixit; Ghulam Haidar Shaz; Dr. Gilder, F J Ginwala; N R Gunjal, Mahomed Baloch; Jairamdas Doulatram; V N Jog; Rao Bahadur Kale; M D Kanji, Khan Saheb R F Laghari, Hussainbhoy Laljee; Lalji Naranji; W S Mulksdam; Rao Bahadur Naik; B R Nanal, K F Nariman; Noor Mahomed; H V Patroskar, J R Patel, A D Sheth, H B Shivdasani, C R Shroff; V A Surve; J C Swaminarayan; Syed Miran Shah; Syed Mahomed Shah.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN AND KELLOGG PACT

—:o:—

CLEARS AN "UNFORTUNATE INCIDENT"

NEVER MEANT TO BELITTLE KELLOG INITIATIVE

Geneva.—What Sir Austen Chamberlain himself described as "unfortunate incident" has occurred here. Addressing the British pressmen two days ago on the minorities problem Sir Austen Chamberlain in reply to a question, made some remarks with regard to Kellogg Pact and disarmament which he emphasised were confidential.

An American journalist secured a version of his statement and cabled it to New York, it is alleged in an inaccurate form.

Sir A Chamberlain in view of possible unfortunate impression which might thereby be created in America again summoned the British press men to-day and said, "Let me say quite definitely and explicitly that I said nothing to belittle importance of Kellogg Pact."

The statement attributed to Sir Austen Chamberlain by the New York newspaper was that the Kellog Pact was merely an American gesture suitable only to the Americans and not affecting European disarmament.

Sir A. Chamberlain added that there was no great difference between what he had said and President Hoovers inaugural speech in which Mr. Hoover had said, "Peace will become reality only through selfrestraint and active effort in friendliness and helpfulness. "It was common ground that such engagements while valuable for maintenance of peace were not absolute guarantee against war."—Reuter.

IRISH LADY'S DASH TO INDIA IN A PLANE

—:o:—

LONDON, March 7.

Mrs. S. Cleaver the daughter of Mr. Pollock, the Finance Minister North Ireland departed to-day in a two-seated lightplane "Will-O'-Wisp" on air toer of Bagdad and India. The plane will be piloted by Capt. Donald Drew of Imperial Airways.—Reuter.

EASTER EXCURSION TO MOUNT ABU.

Although much has geen done of recent years to cater for the overseas visitors in the matter of organised tours by means of special trains very little has been done by Indian Railways to organize tours on similar lines for residents in this country. During the coming Easter vacation, the B. B. & C. I. Railway have decided to run a special inclusive rail-cum-hotel tour to Mount Abu on the lines of the excursions which used to be so popular on English Railways before the entry of the motor-car as a serious competitor. Fortune has favoured the B. B. & C. I. Railway by the fact that the Easter and Holi holidays this year fall in or about the same period and the inducement to members of Business Houses to take advantage of the longer holidays will be very great. Leaving Colaba by special train on the night of March 23rd passengers will be conveyed to Abu Road (which is the detraining point for Mount Abu). From thence they will complete the journey of 17 miles to the hill by motors to be provided by the Railway. On arrival at Mount Abu (on the afternoon of the 24th) accommodation will be reserved at the Rajputana Hotel for the duration of the tour, and the return journey will be arranged so as to permit passengers reaching Bombay early on the morning of 2nd April giving them sufficient time to attend their office on that day in the city. The inclusive fares quoted by the Railway are Rs. 165|- and Rs. 135|- for first and second classes respectively.

Addressing a packed audience in the Hindu College Hall, Delhi Dr. Moonje characterised Rifle shooting as a very interesting pastime and dwelt on the thrill of Shikari. There were two aspects of Rifle shooting, said the speaker: one for the purpose of game and the other for defence, and if Indians attained Swaraj they must be properly equipped against foreign aggression.—Free Press.

The Editor of the "Toqat", a local Vernacular Weekly was arrested by the Delhi Police under the Princes Protection Act for the alleged publication of certain articles against His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal accusing His Highness as an opponent of the British Government. The accused was enlarged on bail. The case is coming up on March 16.—Free Press.

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HAS PROHIBITION FAILED?

"Pussyfoot" Johnson Repels "Shot from Masked Battery."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Some anonymous writer, who signs himself as an "Indian", sends to the newspapers a communication which begins, "Since 1924 the people of thirteen countries have given prohibition a trial and have rejected it." He then follows with seventeen paragraphs giving his specifications and closes with the request "Will Pussyfoot Johnson Reply?"

Notwithstanding the fact that this is a shot from a masked battery, I am quite glad to reply. First, in reference to the allegations made by an "Indian".

Russia never had complete prohibition as we have it in America except during the war and for a short time afterwards. The Associated Press recently reported that the arrests for drunkenness in Leningrad were averaging 300 a day.

Iceland had prohibition for some years, but was compelled to open their doors to Spanish wine because Spain threatened to destroy the Iceland Fish industry which she had the power to do, Spain being the chief customer for Icelandic fish. Norway never had prohibition. Newfoundland prohibited only strong liquors.

Turkey adopted prohibition, but was compelled to return to the license system, not because she wanted to but because the trusteeship of the Turkish Public debt, to which the liquor revenues were pledged, compelled her to return to the license system.

The Denmark Royal Commission reported in favour of the existing local option laws, under which 225 parishes have already voted to abolish the drink shops. New South Wales and New Zealand never had prohibition.

Except for a short period, as war measures, none of the other countries or provinces mentioned by Mr. "Indian" except Bhopal ever had prohibition as it is understood and practised in America. They merely prohibited the selling and encouraged the manufacture and transportation, thus constituting a mockery of the prohibition policy.

REPLY TO MR. "INDIAN".

Now as a part of my reply, I ask Mr. "Indian" to make replies to the following questions which are a part of my reply to him:—

1. Finland tried the licensing system for several hundred years. Ten years ago, she adopted prohibition. Why?

2. Alabama tried the licensing system ever since the State was organised. On July 1, 1915, she adopted prohibition. Why?

3. Arizona endured the licensing system ever since the State was organised. On January 1, 1915, she adopted prohibition. On January 14, 1919, she ratified the prohibition amendment. The vote in her legislature being 46 to 3. Why?

4. Arkansas always had the licensing system until January 1, 1916, when she adopted prohibition. In 1919 her legislature ratified the Eighteenth amendment by a vote of 124 to 2. Why?

5. California had the licensing system until January 1, 1916, when she adopted prohibition and has since then, she has ratified the policy several times. Why?

6. Colorado had the licensing system until January 1, 1916, when she adopted prohibition. Several times since then, she has ratified the dry policy. Why?

7. Connecticut had the licensing system for 300 years. In 1921 she passed a law prohibiting the liquor traffic. Why?

8. Florida had the licensing system ever since the formation of the State. On November 27, 1918, her legislature enacted a prohibition law by a vote of 86 to 5. Why?

9. Georgia had the licensing system for 200 years. On June 25, 1928 her legislature ratified the Federal dry amendment by a vote of 163 to 26. Why?

10. Idaho had the licensing system for the beginning of the state. On January 1, 1916, she adopted prohibition. On January 8, 1918, her legislature ratified Eighteenth amendment by a unanimous vote. Why?

11. Illinois always had the licensing system until 1919 when she ratified the Federal dry law. Why?

12. Indiana sufferred under the licensing system from the beginning. On April 2, 1918 she adopted prohibition. Why?

13. Iowa struggled with the licensing system until 1915 when she adopted prohibition. Why?

14. Kansas had the licensing system until 1880 when she adopted prohibition. On January 14, 1919, her legislature ratified the Enghteenth amendment by a unanimous vote. Why?

15. Kentucky had the licensing system until 1918 yhen she adopted prohibition. On January 14 1918 her legislature ratified the Federal dry amendment by a vote of 92 to 16. Why?

PROHIBITION FROM BEGINNING.

16. Lousiana had prohibition from the beginning of her history. In May, 1918, she ratified the Eighteenth prohibition amendment. Why?

17. Maine had the licensing system until 1851 when she adopted prohibition. Why?

18. Maryland had the licensing system from the beginning. In 1918 her legislature ratified the Federal dry amendment. Why?

19. Massachusetts had the licensing system for 300 years. In 1918 her legislature ratified the Eighteenth amendment. Why?

20. Michigan had the licensing system until 1916 when she adopted prohibition. Why?

21. Minnesota had the licensing system until 1919 when she adopted prohibition. Why?

22. Mississippi had the licensing system until January 1, 1909, when she adopted prohibition. On January 8, 1918, her legislature ratified the Federal dry amendment by a vote of 121 to 8. Why?

23. Missouri had the licensing system until January 16, 1919, when her legislature ratified the Eighteenth amendment by a vote of 126 to 46. Why?

24. Montana had the licensing system until December 31, 1918, when she adopted prohibition. Why?

25. Nebraska had the licensing system until May 1, 1916, when she adopted prohibition. In 1919, her legislature ratified the Eighteenth amendment by only vote against. Why?

26. Nevada had the licensing system always until 1918 when she adopted prohibition. Why?

27. New Hampshire had the licensing system until 1918 when she adopted prohibition. Why?

28. New Jersey had the licensing system for 250 years. In 1922 her legislature ratified the national dry amendment. Why?

29. New Mexico had the licensing system from the organization of the State. In 1917 she adopted prohibition. In 1919 her legislature ratified the 18th amendment by a vote of 59 to 5. Why?

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN NEW YORK.

30. New York had the licensing system until 1918. After 300 years of trial of license, her legislature ratified the Eighteenth amendment. Why?

31. North Carolina tried the licensing system for 200 years. In 1908 she adopted prohibition. On January 10, 1919, her legislature ratified the Eighteenth amendment with but 10 opposing votes. Why?

32. North Dakota adopted prohibition in 1889. On January 25, 1918, her legislature ratified the Eighteenth amendment by a vote of 139 to 12. Why?

33. Ohio tried out the licensing system until November 5, 1918, when she adopted prohibition. Why?

34. Oklahoma had the licensing system until the formation of the State, in 1907, when she adopted prohibition. In 1919 her legislature ratified the Federal dry amendment by a vote of 133 to 8. Why?

35. Oregon had the licensing system until 1916, when she adopted prohibition. Three years later her legislature ratified the Eighteenth amendment by a vote of 83 to 3. Why?

36. Pennsylvania, after 300 years of experience with the licensing system ratified, in 1919, the Eighteenth amendment. Why?

37. Rhode Island tried out the licensing system for nearly 300 years. In 1922 she enacted a prohibition law. Why?

38. South Carolina tried out for 200 years various schemes of license and State control until 1916 when she adopted prohibition. Why?

39. Tennessee tried the licensing system from the beginning of the State. In 1909, she adopted prohibition. Ten years later her legislature ratified the Eighteenth amendment by a vote of 105 to 4. Why?

40. South Dakota had the licensing system from the beginning of the State with a brief trial of State control. On November 7, 1916, she adopted prohibition. On March 20, 1918, her legislature ratified the Eighteenth amendment without a single dissenting vote. Why?

41. Texas had the licensing system while a Republic and after she was admitted into the Union, she continued that policy, until May 24, 1919, when she adopted prohibition. Why?

42. Utah had the licensing system until 1917 when she adopted prohibition. Early in 1918 her legislature ratified the Eighteenth amendment by a unanimous vote. Why?

43. Vermont experienced with the licensing system until 1919 when she adopted prohibition. Why?

LICENSING SYSTEM FOR 300 YEARS.

44. Virginia had the licensing system for about 300 years. In 1916, the people adopted prohibition. Why?

45. Washington had the licensing system from the beginning of the State. In 1915 the people adopted prohibition. Why?

46. West Virginia had the licensing system until 1912 when the people adopted prohibition. In 1919 her legislature ratified the Eighteenth amendment by a vote of 105 to 8. Why?

47. Wisconsin had the licensing system from the organization of the State. In 1919, she ratified the Eighteenth amendment. Why?

48. Wyoming had the licensing system from the organization of the State. In 1919 the people adopted prohibition. The legislature ratified the Eighteenth amendment by a unanimous vote. Why?

49. Alaska had the licensing system from the beginning. In 1916 the people adopted prohibition. Why?

50. Porto Rico had the licensing system ever since the Island was colonized by the Spaniards. In 1916, the people adopted prohibition. Why?

If there is any more information about prohibition that this alleged "Indian" requires, I would be glad to furnish it.—Yours, etc.,

"PUSSYFOOT" JOHNSON.

Taj Mahal Hotel,
Bombay, March 5.

BRITISH PROPAGANDA AGAINST HAJI'S BILL

(Continued from page 6.)

mind the British libellers of India that the decline of the Indian marine began after 1840, no large ships having been built after that date. It was finally abolished in April 1863, shortly after the assumption of the Government of India by the Crown. If the British and Anglo-Indian manufacturers of slanders against Indians will turn to the despatches of the Directors of the East India Company of 1801, they will note that shipbuilding lingered in India for more than half a century against the wishes and inclinations of her masters. In a despatch quoted by Mr. Digby in his book one can find "the reasons" against Indian shipbuilding and shipmanning. One of the reasons was that Indian-built ships will have to be manned by Indian sailors which was "undesirable," "inadvisable" and "unpatriotic." If they will turn to Digby's book, they will read this confession: "Scarcely anything has struck me more forcibly than the manner in which the Mistress of the Seas of the Western World has stricken to death the Mistress of the Seas in the East."

IDLE THREAT.

Poor India is threatened with dire destruction by one British paper which says that if the Haji Bill is passed, English capitalists will refuse to subscribe to any loans floated hereafter in London by the Government of India. In its blind advocacy of British shipping, it conveniently ignores the facts that the loans are floated in London in defiance of Indian public opinion which has repeatedly and strongly condemned them, that India does not gain anything, but loses everything by them, and that they only add to, and prolong the economic and political slavery of India. The British capitalists do not subscribe to the loans out of philanthropic and altruistic motives at all, but because they find them the best and safest investments.

If any party has a real and just complaint against the Haji Bill, it is Indians themselves, because for some quite inexplicable reason, it insists upon reserving the coastal trade of India to concerns which have only seventy-five per cent. of Indian capital and Indian control and not cent. per cent. Indian capital and control as Indians have the right to insist upon. We would urge the popular representatives in the Assembly to remove this obnoxious feature completely.

BOGEY OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.

What is most amusing in the British and Anglo-Indian propaganda against the proposed Indian mercantile marine is the affection of the pose of injured innocence and righteous indignation against the alleged racial discrimination in the Haji Bill, which has no existence in fact but only in the fancy of the opponents of the Bill. As the Bill is based upon the recommendations of a Committee appointed by the Government of India, which consisted of Indians and Englishmen as it based on the analogy of similar Bills in other free countries, and as it does not contain a single weak point its critics have failed to put forward a single sound argument against it. Forgetting for convenience sake, that the British mercantile marine was built up by protection under the Navigation Laws, which remained in force for so long a period as two centuries, Mr. Haji's critics have been trying all along to cloud the issues by purposely inventing the bogey of Racial Discrimination. But by doing so they have done more harm to themselves than to the Bill. Racial Discriminations. Indeed! What pray is the history of British rule in India but a history of Racial Discriminations from the very first moment of the occupation of India by the British upto this very moment? Racial discriminations, indeed! Have not racial discriminations against Indians been the key-note of the policy of the Government of India under the East India Company and the Crown? In making appointments to the higher posts in the public services, racial discrimination against Indians has been the dominant criterion. "India's fiscal policy has been determined by the interest of English producers abroad; her currency has always been trifled with and experimented upon without reference to her interests; her borrowings are not for industrial development. The resources of the Government are not pledged for attracting capital on reasonable terms and profit."

We do not wish to imitate the opponents of Indian mercantile marine by conjuring up racial discrimination where none exists. We would confine ourselves only to authentic cases which none can dare to challenge. And we shall be obliged to recall examples of racial discriminations against Indians with no other object than that of showing that it certainly ill becomes the Englishmen and Anglo-Indians, and particularly the spokesmen of the British Government in the Legislative Assembly and elsewhere to talk of racial discrimination in the Haji Bill, when Indians have after painfully long and unpardonable delay awakened to the glaring injustice and incalculable and indescribable losses sufferfed by them, to the necessity of reserving the Coastal Trade of India to Indian shipping.

(To Be Continued)

—:o:—

BOMBAY RENT ACT

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the current session of the Bombay Legislative Council, there is a Bill to reintroduce Rent Controlling Act for the city of Karachi. At first sight one was led to believe that the Bill was official and not private, but it seems Mr. Narandas Bechar who had brought a Bill for extending Rents Acts for Bombay as well as Karachi in June last and who had resigned his seat for the sake of Bardoli and had allowed it to lapse, has come out, to the surprise to every tenant in this city, with a Bill asking protection for the people of Karachi only! Why has he left out Bombay altogether?

Does anybody sincerely believe that Bombay Government who has become a big landlord by building chawls at Worli and other distant places, will give protection to Karachi people only where there are no such Government chawls? I think it is a sad mistake to suppose that poor tenants who were paying rents Rs. 7 to Rs. 10 per months in December in Girgaum are asking in January to pay Rs. 14 to Rs. 20, will go to Worli? No, they will not. They will suffer mutely, cursing both the landlords and the Government that tolerate such things.

Government themselves admit the principle of having the residences of working people as near as possible to their working places by making provision of quarters of mofussil members in the present Council building.

The trade conditions in Bombay are so bad that last year for nearly 8 months mills being closed many people are thrown out of employment and this fact has been admitted by the Bombay Tramway Company as they like true business people give up—of course for the present the increased fare which was granted to them by Municipal Corporation arbitration.

Now, I pray to the Bombay Government to see the wisdom of protecting poor tenants against tyranny of rents. In many cases, the rents that are being charged are 300 per cent. over pre-war basis. Generally, it is 200 per cent. Something must be done to relieve the Bombay tenants.—Yours etc.,

C. J. KHER.

BHATIA MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

Under the auspices of the Khatau Makanji and Kanji Mulji Trusts three Infant Welfare Centres besides a Maternity and Nursing Home situated at Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay are conducted by the Poona Seva Sadan Society under the direction of Mr. G. K. Devadhar, C. I. E., at Cavel, Girgaum and Fort for women and children of the Bhatia community. During the month of February 1929 in all 1,383 patients were treated at these Centres and the Hospital. Out of these were 749 women, 364 children and 270 infants. 15 cases were admitted into the Hospital. The average attendance being 49.4. The total No. of deliveries during the year since April 1928 is 191. 27 expectant mothers were under observation.

Hyderabad (Sind).—The Hyderabad Congress Committee has started a boycott campaign. Street propaganda for khadi is carried on daily.—A. P.

Hyderabad (Sind).—Mr. Gandhi's arrest and subsequent release in connection with the Calcutta bonfires is considered by prominent local Congress workers as significant of Government realising the earnestness of the boycott programme and their determination to suppress it by repressive measures.—A. P.

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A FEATURELESS BUDGET

MILITARY POLICY CRITICISED

DEBATE IN COUNCIL OF STATE

NEW DELHI, Mar. 6.

The Council of State had a general discussion on the Budget, to-day.

At the question time Sir Muhamad Habibullah replying to Sir Ibrahim Jaffer's question regarding the Indian sugar industry and the acreage under sugarcane in India said that the Government of India proposed to commend the problems of sugar industry in India to the earnest consideration of the Council of Agricultural Research which it was hoped shortly to establish and trusted that that body would take early steps to constitute a strong sub-committee to deal with them. The area under sugarcane in India was 3,103,000 acres in 1927-28 and 2,727,000 acres in 1928-29 and two and a half to three per cent. of the output was crushed in modern factories.

"A TIGHT-FIT BUDGET."

Sir Manekjee Dadabhoy regarded the budget as a tight-fit budget prepared by a sagacious financier. He quoted Sir Basil Blackett's speeches in the last two years pointing out that the financial position was intrinsically sound and forecasting prosperous years and asked Sir George Schuster what storm had occurred during the last twelve months to create misapprehensions as to the future, and threaten increased taxation. As one who during the last few years supported Government in taxing the country to the extent of crores. Sir Maneckjee warned Sir George Schuster against the increase taxation and urged him to remember that the commercial communities were still patiently suffering the burden of super-tax imposed as a war measure.

Mr. Ramdas Pantulu, Swarajist leader warned the Government against the revival of provincial contributions and the imposition of fresh taxation. The Provincial Governments' finances were not at all happy. Mr. Ramdas Pantulu made several concrete suggestions for improving the lot of the agriculturist in the country. He said that the Government should study the system adopted in South Africa and Australia and devise means for co-ordination of the activities of commercial banks with agricultral banks.

Lala Ramsarandas mainly criticised the military policy of the Government of India. Although on paper the military budget stood at 55 crores but it did not include items like watch and ward on the frontier and strategic railways which will bring up the figure to 62-1/2 crores. He urged for more effective Indianisation of the army.

SPEECH OF C.-IN-C.

The Commander-in-Chief acknowledged the appreciative references made by several members regarding the military expenditure and assured that every endeavour was being made to reduce the expenditure wherever possible. The present figure stood at 55 crores and this included expenditure for the Royal Air Force and Royal Indian Marine. This aspect, he emphasised, because, it was generally forgotten. He also assured that everyone in the army regarded himself as a citizen of the Empire and it was their earnest endeavour to keep the expenditure at as low a level as possible. They were anxious to retain just that army in a state of efficiency as would be required for the safety and well-being of the country internally and externally so that every peaceful and law-abiding citizen might go about with his lawful avocation in peace and comfort. It would be easy for him to obtain cheap popularity by recommending a large reduction in expenditure on the military and air defences but his responsibility as the chief military adviser of the Government was heavy. As Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy had put it they had established the military budget at fifty crores and under a new arrangement with the Finance Department any savings made would subject to this limit of fifty crores be carried over for the next year and not lapse.

Continuing, Sir William Birdwood referred to the activities of the R. A. Force.

Referring to the appeals made to him to bring the military expenditure down to fifty crores he said that the Inchcape Committee went into the question in 1922-23. They examined all parts of the budget and came to the definite conclusion that for the next year it should stand at 57 and three quarter crores. It was upon definite and reasoned recommendation of the committee worked out scientifically upon detailed estimates of the army that the military budget from 1924-25 stand at 57 crores. The figure of 50 crores was suggested as a mere pious hope of the committee, provided there was a considerable drop in prices. As a matter of fact there had been no drop in prices since then. Recently the military budget was saddled with the Lee Commission's concessions and with increased charges for improvements in Services besides the addition of two squadrons to the R.A.F. Despite these factors the military budget now stood at 50 crores that was two crores less than the Inchcape Committee's definite and reasoned recommendation.

Mr. Natesan regretted that no provision had been made for a first class technological institute in the country and said that a well-equipped and highly efficient institute was an urgent need of the country for which the Government should provide money at the earliest opportunity. Turning to the question of mass education in the country he said that it was a solemn obligation on the part of the Government to provide a machinery for mass education.

Mr. Umar Hayat Khan said that the Empire was helping India in defending herself against foreign aggression and he thought there was nothing wrong if India on her part spent something for the defence of the Empire.

Raja Ramlal Singh expressed his gratitude for the increased grant to the Benares Hindu University but felt that Government should not have overlooked the claims of Aligarh. He also warned the Government against embarking on fresh taxation. In conclusion, he said if the Finance Member did not succumb to the behests of Whitehall his career in India would be of real benefit to the country.

"DEVOID OF ANY FEATURE"

After lunch Mr. Loknath Mukerjee said that the budget was devoid of any feature. It was stated that India's credit stood very high in the markets of the world but it had to achieve that high credit with a high level of taxation and inflation of currency. The military expenditure was responsible for fifty-five crores of expenditure, which figure, he held, should be cut down by another two crores as suggested by the Inchcape Committee for prices had not gone up but gone down. In conclusion, the speaker urged a more rapid Indianisation of the army and the superior services.

Dr. Rama Rau feared that the country was heading to ruin and bankruptcy. He suggested that the export of rice and other prime necessaries of life should be discouraged by a prohibitive duty.

Sir George Godfrey (Bengal) said that the expenditure on railways should be adjusted to the revenue derived.

Sir Manmohandas Ramji mainly criticised the borrowing policy of the Government of India. He said the non-recurring expenditure fluctuated from year to year and thereby upsetted the budget. In this connection he suggested that an enquiry should be made and added that certain sum should be set apart for non-recurring expenditure to launch new schemes.

Referring to the proposed banking enquiry Sir Manmohandas suggested that terms of reference should also include indigeneous banking and means should be devised to encourage assist and develop that type of banking in the country.

Sir John Thompson, Chief Commissioner, Delhi, expressed thanks to the Government of India for the grants made to Delhi and appreciated the change of policy inaugurated therein.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha said it was India's good fortune that she got two able financiers successively as Finance Ministers. Sir Basil's record was an epoch-making one and Sir George Schuster had begun his career well. He hoped the new Finance Member would profit by the several useful suggestions made during the discussion.

REALITIES MUST BE FACED, SAYS SIR GEORGE.

Sir George Schuster thanked all members for the courtesy and encouragement, particularly Sir Dinshaw Wacha for expressing his sentiments in forceful language. They could not have beneficial measures without paying for them. Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy had drawn his (speaker's) attention to Sir Basil Blackett's expression of hope. He was sure if Sir Basil Blackett had been to-day in this place he would have taken exactly the same line as his. The realities must be faced. He agreed with Sir Dinshaw Wacha that Sir Basil Blackett had really left the country in far stronger financial position than he found it. He was able to do this by five years' good monsoons and he was carried forward on one of those waves of progress. But he left just at a time when the wave was spending its force and now there was slight reaction setting it. "Our task is to peg ourselves down to the position we have reached and take advantage of the next wave of advance when it comes. In this view of situation there is no room for pessimism." Proceeding Sir George Schster reviewed the salient points he referted to yesterday in the Assembly as a reply to the criticisms against the budget. He emphasise dthat in eliminating major artificial factors there was steady decline in the deficits.

Regarding criticisms against any new taxation Sir George Schuster alluded to the support received for petrol tax meant for beneficial purpose and said the same spirit must animate the legislature should need for a fresh taxation arise at all for after all they were going to spend all money for beneficial and constructive purposes. As for agricultural finance referred to by Mr. Ramdas Pantulu the Finance Member hoped the banking enquiry would furnish light and he hoped to take advantage of consultations with members of this House as well on the subject. (Applause).

The Council adjourned till 12th March.—A. P.

REMAINS OF DR. SUN-YAT-SEN

—:o:—

ARRANGEMENT OF BURIAL IN GRAND MAUSOLEUM

According to "L. Courrier Saigonnais" of Indo-China, the Preparatory Commission appointed by the Nationalist Government to arrange the funeral of the remains of Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen have informed that on March 18, in the morning the bier containing the mortal frame of the founder of the Kuomintang will be conducted from the Pinyan Sze temple to the West Hills and that after its arrival at the West Station from there in the afternoon of the same day, it will be immediately placed in the wagon bound for Nanking.

The Commission say that they have made arrangement of three trains for carrying this solemn procession. The first will be an armoured train preceding the principal train which conveys the mortal remains of the great leader, and his relatives and the high officials in charge of the funeral. The third will carry the military who will present a guard of honour at its landing. It will follow the principal train.

The trains will stop at Shenkiashwang, Shengsho, Kaifen, Hsuchow, Fengbu and several other big stations in order that the people may have an opportunity to pay their last homage to the hallowed memory of the man who consecrated his whole life to the service of the Chinese nation.

After its arrival at Nanking the coffin will remain exposed to the public view for three day in the head-quarter of the Party after which it will be buried in the grand Mausoleum which has been erected for the purpose.

According to a later message received from Shanghai on the same date the funeral ceremony which was to take place on the 15th March has been deferred to June 1.

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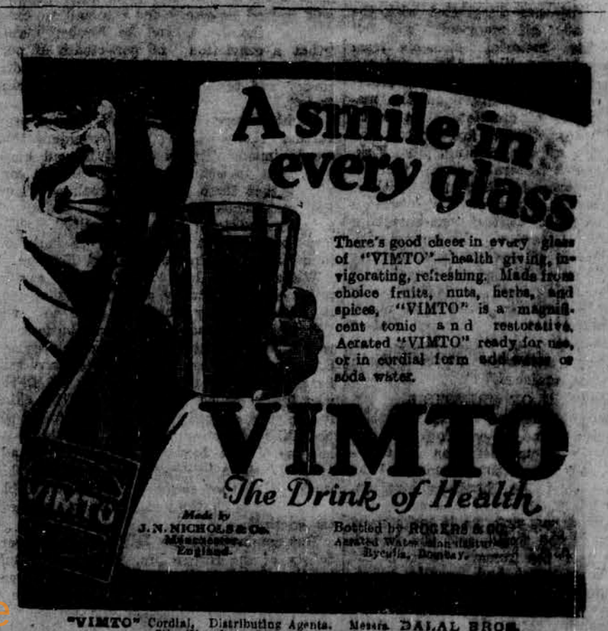
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DEATH IS NOT A BLIND ALLEY

Science and Immortality

Though the hope of immortality is universal, yet of late years, like every other belief, it has been challenged by science. As far as I can judge, scientific unbelief is only a brief reaction from the old orthodox spirit which made light of this world, poured contempt upon natural pleasures, censured care for the body, and ran into excessive other-worldliness. The old-fashioned religion of our forefathers taught that this life was only a miserable probation, and that the only real object of life was to get ready to die. When the Reformation came and freedom was given to human thought, mankind seemed to awake from the trance and delusion of other worldliness; the worth of this world was re-discovered; the good of the present life began to be felt for its own sake; and the belief arose that the best preparation for the next world was to make the most and the best of this.

Out of this critical spirit modern science was born. And when science demanded proof from those who had professed to read their "titles clear to mansions in the skies," they had little or nothing to offer. To some minds this lack of demonstrable evidence was regarded as sufficient reason for discarding the belief in immortality altogether, and out of this want of scientific evidence there came the most modern of all our religious unbelievers, the scientific agnostic.

Though I do not sympathise with Agnosticism, yet the heaven of the orthodox world, to a sensible, right-thinking, right-feeling and right-acting man, is no better than penal servitude; and against the old notion of sitting on clouds singing praises for ever and having nothing to do but say one's prayers and play on harps, the agnostic has done well to revolt.

Thus writes R. R. Rodgers in the "New Church Magazine."

While Agnosticism is modest, honest, and very wisely teaches us to live well now, and make the most and best of the beautiful world in which we are at present located, yet between Agnosticism and Orthodoxy there is only the choice between one of two tyrannies. Unbelief in the life to come is contrary to human nature, it is contrary to human hope, and contrary to the history of human thought. Even if there was no scientific proof for it, the "rational" evidence in favour of it places it beyond questionn. To-day as in all previous ages, the desire for immortality is universal. Materialism is untenable. Even Clifford cannot get on without what he calls his "mind-stuff." nor Haeckel, without his "molecular souls," in order to explain even the lower forms of life. The faith in heaven is in possession of the ground. It will vacate when the proper warrant is produced; but until it is produced, which has not occurred so far, then no one need apologise for his belief in his own immortality.

REVOLT OF SCIENCE.

While in some instances science has revolted against immortality, yet it has done so with many misgivings and many doubts. It has been sure of nothing, and it has not answered its own questions. Science knows quite as well as religion, that materialism settles nothing. It tells us that 'thought and feeling reveal themselves in molecular changes in the brain; and, that the development of man proceeds from lower orders of life. But while the effect of thought is seen in whirling molecules, and the formation and destruction of tissue; yet most of the leading physicists are dissatisfied with the conclusion' that all mankind will fall back into the meterial elements from which they sprang—like the autumn leaf, or the poodle—and that there everything will end. In writing upon the materialistic plan of creation, in which words and races of men are created and destroyed, and all for nothing, Mr. Fisk, one of their own fraternity says, "there is little that is even intellectually satisfying in the awful picture which science shows us, of giant worlds concentrating out of nebulous vapour, developing with prodigious waste of energy into theatres of all that is grand and sacred in spiritual endeavour, clashing and exploding again into globes of dead vapour, only to renew the same toilful process without end—a senseless bubble-play of Titan forces, with life, love, and aspiration brought forth only to be extinguished."

PURPOSE OF CREATION.

When men of science tell us that this fool's play is the end of creation, the verdict is met with unbelief even by themselves, and it can neither be accepted by religious faith, nor by hard, cold reason. "The profoundest depths of absurdity to which the mind can sink, as it looks upon the scenery of the world, and the impending interests of the human race, is the denial of some great and equally important "purpose". No purpose, as a road that leads nowhere and that ends in nothing. Even men of science who have made the assertion that creation has no purpose, do not believe it, and as they cannot find the purpose in the visible and present world, they are now turning their attention to the invisible, to see if they cannot find it there.

In addition to this, science is driven out of its materialistic attitude by the moral nature of man. 'We may hand over our bodies to the evolutionist to tell us what he will of them; but when we come to man possessing reason, free-will, and moral responsibility as a consequence, science is absolutely silent.' It is laid down by all men of science, that nature is ruled by laws that allow no liberty, and no freedom of choice; laws that fix everything, that determine the moment of sunrise and sunset, that make everything by cast-iron rules, and cause the oak to differ from the vine, and the lily from the rose without any choice on their own part. And yet, strange to say, with all this fatalism and necessity in matter, it is admitted by men of science that man is endowed with free-will. In relation to man, the whole scientific world is proved to be wrong by its own admission. Mr. Darwin himself admits that "free-will is a mystery insoluble to the naturalist." It is a power that places man altogether above nature, above matter, and above necessity. Even Professor Tyndall tells that the chasm between brain action and consciousness is impassable, and that "here is a rock upon which materialism must split, whenever it pretends to be a complete philosophy of the human mind." On the question of immortality we need fear nothing from the man of science. He may say what he likes about the material body; but by his own admission, he has nothing to tell us about morals, religion, free-will, and how matter is able to make the mind that universally longs for immortality and heaven.

THE PARADOX.

But even this is not all. To-day experimental science is beginning to furnish us with evidence, procured in its own way for the great religious affirmation that "man is immortal." In the eighteenth century, Diderot, who was a materialist and did not believe in immortality, wrote, "If you can believe in sight without eyes, in hearing without ears, in thinking without a head if you could love without a heart, feel without senses—then we might indulge this hope of a future life." Strange to say, modern science is furnishing the very demands which this old French philosopher required. It is 'now proved, beyond all question, by modern hypnotism, that men can see without eyes, and hear without ears; that behind the apparatus of the senses, there is another and a finer apparatus which dispenses with them, and gives us the fact of consciousness apart from nerve and brain tissue.' 'Science itself is giving mankind a new gospel; but it is teaching the same as the gospel of Christ. And it is building up before our very eyes, the manifestation of an eternal life, of which our present brief existence is only an initial stage.'

NO BODY WITHOUT SOUL.

The affirmations of science do not end here. Sir Oliver Lodge in his "Man and the Universe" in speaking of the "soul" writes, "Common sense rebels against its being nothing; nor has any genuine science presumed to declare that it is purely imaginary" Again, in speaking of "the permanence of personality," his conclusion is that while the body cannot long exist without the soul, it is quite possible and indeed necessary for the soul to exist without the body, and he further insists "that a conviction of persistence of personality can be strengthened by the discovery and critical discussion of specific facts"

In his "Survival of Man" he goes even further than this, and considers that man's immortality is proved beyond question. As a careful student he is convinced that there is "no break at all in the continuous and conscious identity of genuine character and personality". The last convert from materialism to belief in immortality is Professor Henri Bergson.

While science has something to say in proof of immoratality and nothing against it, yet it is only when we come to the Word of God, and to the contributions of reason that immortality becomes certain. Sabatier truly asserts, that "science will never tell us, outside an act of faith, why life is to be lived well." The chief reason for a good life is to be found in the Bible. Edmund Scherer, unbeliever he was, found himself compelled to admit. "If there is anything certain in this world, it is that the destinies of the Bibl are linked with the destinies of holiness on earth."

But emphatic as the Bible is on the certainty of the future life, it is fully equalled by the deductions of enlightened reason. In the "first" place, "the current of human opinion all over the world, and in all ages has always set towards belief in a future life." "Secondly," the master minds of all times have all been strong in their belief of it. This fact refers not only to men who have been brought up to believe in a future existence as part of their religion, like St. Chrysostom, St. Augustine Bacon, Wesley, and Swedenborg; but it includes the leading spirits amongst Pagan nations, such as Plato, Cicero, Plutarch, Socrates and Homer. "Thirdly," there is an innate longing in the soul for continued life and in speaking of this fact, Emerson says. "When the Master of the universe has points to carry in his government, He impresses His will on the structure of minds." The innate desire of heaven is placed in the human mind purposely by the hand of God "Fourthly," thought itself also needs a future life. It has an endless task, and the more man thinks, the more there is to think about. "Fifthly," it is precisely the same with love. "It announces itself as an eternal thing." And everywhere the language of love is, 'there is no death." Last of all, the imagination carries with it an intimation of a much larger sphere than the present. It is a law in nature that every faculty demands, and is supplied with its own requirements. The eye demands light, and it is given; the ear sound, and it is furnished; wings are given a medium in which to fly; and fins find their wants all met in the waters of river and ocean The imagination meets with its demands, only, in the unfolding life of immortality.

HIGHER LIFE BEYOND GRAVE.

If this life is all, then it is quite true, as more than one unbeliever has asserted, that man could have been better made. If man is not immortal, then instinct would have been far better than reason. If there is not a future life, then we ought to have been spared the misery of conscience, and moral responsibility. But as these have been conferred upon us, both the Bible and reason tell us that they are given for the final purpose of fitting us for the future and the higher life beyond the grave.

Besides all this no belief is more helpful to us than the belief of immortality, even in the ordinary transactions of daily life. Without it we cannot frame a satisfactory theory of the world, or of its origin, drift, meaning, and destiny; as Swedenborg says, "this world was created and peopled by the human race, in order to furnish heaven with angels." It is the idea of immortality that shows us how and why there has ever been over mankind a power which has made for righteousness. It is immortality that tells us why Moses, and other great men, and why the Lord Jesus Himself came, renewing the hopes that grew dim by evil, and keeping our Divine destiny ever before the race.

BASIS OF MORALITY.

The hope of heaven is also the basis of morality. Here and now many suffer what they have not deserved. Many are born weak in body or in mind, and go through life at a disadvantage; many of the weak have been trampled upon by the strong; many of the mighty have climbed to power by wrong and at the expense of others; many of the rich have grasped and held their money dishonestly; many of the poor starve and suffer from the evil conditions of the world in which they live; many are the victims of crime; the result is, the heart revolts against a scheme like this as a finality." The future life, in which right shall be accorded to all with perfect equity, becomes a necessity at once for our belief in a just and loving God, and for the basis of our own morality.

The immortal life is also essential to the realisation of our highest and best ideals. In this world we never attain our best desires; our best work is never finished; our noblest aims are never reached; and our fairest dreams are never realised. Here, we wish to become much more than we find possible. If we have only a few years here, and we cease to be, what is the meaning of these ideals. Why do they torment us? If we are only animals, why cannot we be left to rest in the attainments suited only to our present existence? And to these questions there is no answer except through a future heaven. All our ideals are prophecies. They are glimpses of that which is to be. What we cannot accomplish here we may safely confide to His care who cares more about it than we do. Our purpose, if it is good, is not dead, but is merely postponed; there need be no haste, because there will be endless opportunity; there need be no worry, because there will be unlimited time at our future disposal; and though we are disappointed in our want of success here, yet all worthy aspiration will be attained at last. In this view, immortality woos us forword, promising to give us what we sought here in vain. Nothing wrong painful, sad, or evil is to last in the yonder life each will be outgrown. Writing on this subject Nicol wisely says:

A change from woe to joy—from earth to heaven—Death gives me this,
leads me calmly where.
The souls that long ago from mine were riven May meet again! Death answers many a prayer.
Bright day, shine on! Be glad; days brighter far are stretched before eyes than those of mortals are!

Thither it is that we take our way Death is not a blind alley; but the gold en gate gate to the heavenly Paradise.

INDIA "IN POSSESSION"

—:o:—

WHITEMAN'S BURDEN EXPOSED

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

Mr. Pennington is a nonagenarian. However much one may differ from him, there is no denying his sincerity. He is my unfailing correspondent and is never tired of issuing his periodic warning to me. Here is his latest:

"I have just been reading your essay on 'Congress Initiation' (on p. of the 3rd Jan.) and am more puzzled than ever at your confidence about Swaraj—at the end of this year (?) However it happened. 'Great Britain is in possession of India—some, including my old assistant, the late Sir John Rees, M.P., think, by right of conquest, (which is her title to the Punjab,) but most of us, I hope as trustees for the whole population, especially the lower orders; and as trustees we have 'no right to give up our trust' except to somebody considered capable of carrying on the work we have only just begun. Is your National Congress such a body even with you as (shall we say?) President of the Republic? I quite think you are the most likely person for that office, but would you be prepared to undertake the job with or without a British army? If you failed to keep the peace, what then?

"Excuse a very brief note: I am now in my 90th year and have no business to be thinking of sublunary things; but I have been more interested in India than even England since 1861. Again wishing you a safe deliverance from all India's troubles and trusting you won't make confusion worse unfounded."

WHITEMAN'S BURDEN EXPOSED.

How is one to persuade men like Mr. Pennington that we repudiate the doctrine of trust and that if a plebiscite was taken even those whom he is pleased to call 'the lower orders' would do likewise? I happen to know them, if any one in India does. I make bold to say that with the exception of those who have come under the degrading influence of the brandy bottle the vast majority do not want the protection of self-appointed trustees. Whether it be called trust or conquest, it has been imposed upon the people and is sustained by forcible measures. It is therefore the same thing to us whether English men claim to be in possession by right of conquest or as trustees. It is the thing itself that matters, not its description. Why then should Mr. Pennington be 'more puzzled than ever' over my confidence about Swaraj at the end of the year? The puzzle is that 300 million people stand dispossessed of their own property and lack confidence about their ability to recover it from plunderers whether they be called conquerors or trustees. If I could but infect the Congressmen with my confidence in our ability to win back our freedom and what is more in the correctness of the means suggested for winning it, ten months that remain out of the twelve should prove more than enough for the task. Let me therefore suggest to Mr. Pennington that it is neither armed force nor benevolence that gives Great Britain the possession and the power over India but it is the want of faith of India's children that is responsible for the tragedy. When that faith comes, it will work miracles. And when it has come to us the whole world including even Englishmen like Mr. Pennington will acknowledge our capacity for owning our own property. Nonagenarian though he is Mr. Pennington must not lose faith in his capacity to live to see that happy day. For I have no doubt that when that day comes, he will feel happy in spite of his reluctance for Englishmen to part with their 'trust' as Mr. Pennington is pleased to call the spoliation.

JOURNALISTS IN THE MAKING

BEST TRAINING ON SMALL NEWSPAPER

When Mr. R. D. Blumenfeld, editor of the "Daily Express," lectured in mail week at the Institute of Journalists on "What is a journalist?" most members of his audience were men and women of experience, each of whom felt well qualified to answer the question with "Well, I am." They could listen with equanimity to his definition, knowing that if they themselves did not possess all the training and qualifications he required they possessed quite fair equivalents. But the young people were tremendously impressed, and perhaps a little shaken at the sight of the standard he raised, not knowing how small a proportion of the men and women now in Fleet Street have Mr. Blumenfeld's intimate knowledge of all the processes that go to the making of a newspaper.

His theory is that just as a great doctor must have a thorough knowledge of medicine before he specialises in any one branch, and as the successful head of a big business must have a practical knowledge of every process, beginning with the humblest, and be able to detect any weakness, so the properly trained journalist must understand every stage in the production of a newspaper.

"If you want a good journalist," said Mr. Blumenfeld, "you must first catch him or her when young, provide a good regular course instruction in the elementals—good English and French, Spanish, or German, English literature and history, world history, and general knowledge. After he has qualified in these subjects send him to a provincial newspaper where he will have plenty of work and deal with a great variety of subjects, reporting weddings, funerals, urban district council meetings, football matches a wayzgoose turning out a leader in an emergency, and learning how a newspaper is made up. Afte a year or two of that he may arrive safe and sound in Fleet Street"

The modern newspaper, he said, with its thousand and one innovations, its marvellous mechanical and scientific equipment, and its world-spreading ramifications made possible by almost boundless capital and energy, was to-day as it was a huidred years ago, dependent for its existence upon news and methods of news presentation. It was ultimately dependent on the journalist. Without him the enormous organisation would be powerless, but if the whole of that organisation were blown to smithereens and the journalist survived it would still be possible to publish news in some form.

Mr. Blumenfeld suggested that the writers who had a gift for witty epigram or who could write the good, sound, lexical English they had learned at school but who know nothing of the fundamentals of journalism, should content themselves with the rather comic appellation of pressmen leaving the term journalist for those who knew all that had to be done in the production of a newspaper.

"I have had a fair amount of success," he said. "I atribute it to the fact that whenever I got promotion I could contribute something that the other fellow could not. I got my first step because I was able to turn a French leader into English, and to translate a German leader a few days later. I knew how to set type. My father used to ocer me a bonus for every stickful of matter I could set without mistake. I never earned the bonus, but I did learn about type and how to use it and that the knowledge of type and its effect is invaluable, and learned the limit of time in which a stick could be set.

"The first night I took charge of the make-up of the "Daily Express" in the Tudor Street offices the old master printer when I handed him an article to set, he said it could take too long to set. I said it could be done and when I saw he was about to blow into a thousand pieces I said I could set it myself. So he set it, with the new type of heading I wanted, and that night we introduced into Fleet Street journalism a 'splash' heading that it is now in common use.

"I am most anxious," he said in conclusion, "that the Institute of Journalists should make the first step towards the establishment of a real upprenticeship in journalism. We want to make it possible for a young man or woman to go into the profession properly equipped to carry on a calling which is the finest and most interesting of all professions."

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH

Mahatmaji's Call to Indian Mill-owners.

—:o:—

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

It is a matter of great pleasure to me as I hope it is to every nationalist that Sjt. Jairamdas has been able promptly to respond to my call on behalf of the Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee to take up its Secretaryship and as a necessary corollary to give up his seat in Bombay Legislative Council. Jairamdas is not a man to take up a cause he does not believe in. His coming therefore as a whole-time worker is in my opinion a great gain to the movement. If the public will similarly respond to the call that will be made upon them from time to time by the Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee the country should be able to show a definite advance inside of a few months. Given popular determination boycott is a matter of careful organisation.

Two things will have to go together sale and production of Khadi. The moment there is a real intention on the part of the public for boycott of foreign cloth there will be a great rush for Khadi. If production does not anticipate the demand for Khadi, there is danger of a severe disappointment and a consequent loss of faith in the possibility of boycott for mere want of Khadi. It is therefore necessary for the public not to purchase more Khadi than they need. They should try to cut down their rations as far as possible.

MILLS WILL FAIL US.

I am studiously silent about the indigenous mills. It is my firm belief that mills, by reason of the limitations under which they must work, will fail us in the end if we rely upon them. Then they being concerns predominantly for making profits irrespective of national considerations will not scruple to exploit the public and even to sell foreign cloth as Swadeshi. I have already exposed in these pages the fraudulent sale of mill cloth under the name of Khadi. Lastly all mills are not Swadeshi because they have their habitation in India as the existing Government is not Swadeshi for the mere fact of its habitation being in India. Some of them are foreign in every sense of the term. They are administered by foreigners on behalf exclusively of foreign shareholders with foreign capital. They are here merely to exploit the resources of the country. The only thing they reluctantly contribute is to employ the cheap labour of the country and make a gullible public believe that these are Swadeshi concerns.

But this does not mean that the mills will play no part in the boycott campaign. They will, but it will be involuntary and fortuitous Congressmen will not be able at once to reach every village of India. We will reach the towns and the villages surrounding them. The mills reach every village of India. The atmosphere created in the country will throw the villagers into the arms of the mill-owners' agents and they will buy whatever is given to them by the mills under the name of Swadeshi. Congressmen will have to be on watch regarding their consignments. There are some patriotic mills which will refuse to betray the country if they cannot by reason of their limitations give active support. My conviction is that a time will come and that within a few months when the mills will have to make their choice and accept the terms that were offered to them last year. But it will wholly depend upon the determination of the people to boycott foreign cloth at any cost and replace it by genuine Khadi. Khadi has no limits. For we have millions of human spindles and lakhs of human looms. The one thing needful is the will to do it.

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